The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2167. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROPELLER AT ST. JOHNS.

Bombardment of Djidda by a British Man-of-War.

ELEVEN OF THE MURDERERS HUNG.

Decline in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs—Consols 96 1-2@96 5-8.

(By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.)

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 29.

The steamer Propeller, which left Galway at [illegible] on Saturday, the 21st inst., arrived at this port [illegible].

[illegible] being upon on Sunday, the news could not be transmitted until yesterday.

The steamship Northern Light, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 20th.

By the arrival of the Propeller we have Liverpool [illegible] as the latest by mail to Galway, and to the [illegible] by telegraph to that port.

The news is not of importance with the exception of [illegible], the bombardment of Djidda by a British man-of-war, and the subsequent hanging of eleven of the murderers of the British and French residents of that place.

[illegible]

The Emperor Napoleon was nearly through with his tour in Brittany.

A project had been started in Paris for connecting Europe with China by a line of telegraph.

A difficulty of a trivial nature is said to have arisen between France and Switzerland as to boundaries.

Advices from Austria state that the Government had resolved to increase its naval expenditures fully fifty per cent.

Some of the Madrid journals ridicule the idea, which had just been renewed in America, of Spain ever ceding Cuba to the United States.

It is now reported that the King of Prussia will probably abdicate the throne about the 1st of October.

Accounts of the crops in Russia are unsatisfactory, particularly in the vicinity of Odessa.

Djidda (Arabia) was bombarded by the British steamer Cyclops in consequence, it is said, of the delay of the Turkish authorities in granting reparation for the recent massacre of the English Consul and others. The Cyclops shelled the city for five days, when Ismail Pacha, the Turkish Commissioner, finally made his appearance in the place, and promised to arrange the matter. He subsequently executed eleven of the assassins, and sent four others to Constantinople to be dealt with there by the Sultan. The Cyclops then took her departure.

The dispatch conveying the above intelligence gives no account of the extent of the damage done to Djidda by the bombardment, nor of the immediate grievance which impelled the commander of the Cyclops to so summary a proceeding, as it was previously understood that he was to await the arrival of Ismail Pacha before proceeding to extremities.

We have details of India news to July 17. They fully confirm the telegraphic statements to the effect that the country was gradually quieting down.

Commercial Intelligence.

(By Telegraph to Galway.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 21—A. M.

The Brokers' Circular states that the sales of the week have been 37,000 bales, of which 1,200 were on speculation and 4,500 for export. All qualities are ⅛d. lower. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d. The stock in port is estimated at 640,000 bales, of which 367,000 were American.

State of Trade.—The Manchester market without change [illegible].

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has been generally quiet. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour quiet at the following quotations: Western 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. 6d.@22s.; Ohio 22s.@23s. 6d. Wheat, there has been an advance of about 1d. on all grades, the market closing buoyant and with tendency still upward. Western Red 5s. 6d.@6s. 2d.; Southern do. 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; Southern White 6s. 9d.@7s. 2d. Corn quiet, and quotations nominal; White 34s.@34s. 6d., Yellow 33s. 6d.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The various circulars quote the Provision market generally steady. Beef heavy. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 60s.@63s. for retail lots. Tallow dull, and quotations barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote Rosin steady at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady at 39s. Ashes quiet at 32s.@33s. 6d. for Pots, and 33s.@[illegible] for Pearls. Sugar firm. Coffee dull. Rice firm; Carolina quoted at 19s. 6d.@20s. The slow of sale at former prices. Quercitron Bark is quoted at 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. for Philadelphia, and 7s. for Baltimore. Fish Oils unchanged in price, with about an average business; Sperm is quoted at £[illegible]. Linseed Oil 34s.@34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.]

London, Friday Evening, Aug. 20.

Sugar is quiet and unchanged in price. Coffee firm at previous rates. Tea unchanged and firm. Rice firm. Breadstuffs firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a fair average business in American Securities, without change in price.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed to-day at 95¾@95⅞ for both money and account.

HAVRE MARKET.

Havre, Thursday, Aug. 19.

New-Orleans tres ordinaire Cotton quoted at 107 francs.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 21—P. M.

Cotton has been quiet to-day, and sales reach only 6,000 bales at yesterday's rates.

Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency, but the sales were small, as holders demanded still higher prices. Corn is quiet and unaltered in price.

Provisions are steady.

London, Saturday, Aug. 21—P. M.

Consols close, to-day, at 96½@96⅝ for both money and account.

There is no miscellaneous news of importance to-day.

Sailing of the Propeller for Boston.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Aug. 30.

The Propeller leaves this evening for Boston.

From Washington.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—THE NEGROES ON BOARD THE SLAVER ECHO TO BE SENT BACK TO AFRICA.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 30.

Commodore Shubrick and Commander Page were at the Navy Department to-day on business connected with the Paraguay Expedition. The latter will be connected with it, and serve under the former [illegible].

The Government having been officially advised of the landing at Charleston, of the captured slaves from the brig Echo, telegraphed to-day, through the War Department, to the United States Marshal to remove them to Fort Sumpter, about five miles from Charleston. Arrangements will be made to restore them to their native land. Twelve slaves have died since the capture of the vessel, which was in an extremely filthy and unsafe condition.

From St. Louis.

NEBRASKA NEWS—THE CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACT.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 30.

Leavenworth dates of the 27th inst. are received. Governor Richardson, of Nebraska, has called a special session of the Legislature, to convene on the 21st of September, for the purpose of remodeling the laws of the Territory, many of which he alleges to be in conflict with each other, and not offering ample security to life and property.

Mr. Butterfield, one of the overland mail California mail contractors, has arrived in this city. His purpose is to complete the arrangements for putting the contract in operation by the 15th of September.

State Politics.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 30.

Delos De Wolf, Hard, has been chosen Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First District of Oswego.

S. P. McNitt, of Washington, acts with the Hard section of the party.

The Hards, to-day, declare their determination to contest all the Albany Districts, on the ground of illegal voting at the primary elections. This determination has been come to in consequence of the action of the Softs in contesting the Fourth District, where Abraham Verman, Hard, was elected by 15 votes out of 22.

Fire at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Monday, Aug. 30.

A fire broke out here last night in the drug store of Dr. Harris, whose loss is $7,000; insured, $5,000.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 30.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday last were 57, and for the week ending on that day 402.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Prompt Action of the Health Authorities.

Five or six cases of yellow fever have occurred within the last week in this City and its vicinity, all of them being traced directly to vessels which have arrived at this port from New-Orleans and other ports. The first case was that of McCormick, the carpenter of the steamer Philadelphia, who died with every symptom of the disease at Hoboken three days ago. On Friday two persons who had been employed on board the ship Rattler were taken ashore sick. One, residing at No. 286 Division-street, died with black vomit yesterday morning, and the other, residing at No. 40 Rutgers-street, was yesterday pronounced past recovery. These persons had been at work in the lower hold of the ship while she lay upon the Dry Dock undergoing repairs. There were a large number of men employed on board, and it is not unlikely that other cases may arise from the same source. One other case, in fact, was yesterday reported to have occurred in East Broadway, but the precise location, or name of the party, was not given. The Mayor, on learning the fact concerning the Rattler, promptly ordered her to the Quarantine, not however, without strong remonstrances, and even threatening communications from her owners. They told the Mayor they would hold the City responsible for the vessel if he sent her away. The Mayor replied, "We will scuttle your ship if it is necessary to do so to protect the public health; and talk about the liability afterwards." He, however, gave them until Sunday noon to take in ballast, to enable the ship to "stand up" at her anchorage, and at 1 o'clock P. M. she was underway in tow of a steam-tug for Quarantine. This ship lost a boy on the passage from New-Orleans, whom the Captain, (Guglielmo,) it is alleged, imprudently took from the hospital while he was sick. Since her arrival she had been sold to a new firm, who were fitting her for a voyage to Sumatra.

Two other cases of fever were reported to the Mayor early yesterday morning, originating on board the Philadelphia. John Cole, the third Assistant Engineer of that steamer, died on Sunday night, at the Ohio House, corner of Warren and Washington-streets. Another person also connected with the Philadelphia was lying sick at the same place. Upon inquiring of Dr. Robinson, who attended upon both cases, he stated that they were typhus, and not yellow fever; the peculiar symptoms of the latter disease not appearing at all. Dr. Rockwell, however, made an examination and pronounced them sporadic cases of yellow fever, originating, like the Hoboken case, on board of the steamer. Hereupon the Philadelphia was immediately ordered down to lower Quarantine. The mandate was promptly obeyed by the owners, although this sudden diversion of the steamer from her position upon the mail line is a serious detriment to them, and seriously interferes with their arrangements.

The sickness on board the Philadelphia was confined to the colored crew, two of whom died on the passage. The Captain says the sickness was caused by imprudent exposure on the part of the seamen. She was detained at Quarantine for about a week, when her cargo was discharged into lighters, and the vessel was fumigated and cleansed.

THE CASES IN BROOKLYN.

On Friday last Dr. Boyd, acting Health Officer of Brooklyn, was notified that a case of yellow fever existed in Amity-street, near Columbia, in the person of a lighterman, who had been employed on board of vessels unloading at Quarantine. The case was privately removed to the Flatbush Hospital, where it is reported to have terminated fatally. Yesterday another case was said to have occurred (also a lighterman,) but Dr. Boyd, acting, as he says, under the instructions of the Board of Health, preserves a mysterious silence on the subject. For this reason the public are not fully informed as to the particulars of the case, and are naturally inclined to magnify the danger to which they are exposed. These cases, however, being all directly traceable to vessels which have arrived from sickly ports, there is no occasion for alarm. The Brooklyn Board of Health have passed an absurd resolution that all persons who have been employed on board any vessel or lighter, or in any store where quarantined cargoes have been discharged or stored, shall remain for ten days on board the vessel or lighter, or in the store, after they shall have been so employed.

City Inspector Morton, with the view of taking every precautionary measure possible, had the rooms and premises in which the yellow fever has recently occurred, thoroughly deodorized and renovated, by the most powerful chemical agents, and caused all the bedding to be burned.

The proceedings of the Castleton and New-Brighton people, concerning the yellow fever on Staten Island, and a communication of Health Officer Thompson, on a proposal to stop the Staten Island Ferry-boats from their usual trips, will be found on the Second Page of the Times of this day.

VENEZUELA.

Late and Important Intelligence—Blockade of Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

We learn, says the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last, by the arrival of the schooner Peerless, Captain Patterson, at this port from Porto Cabello, in the very quick passage of thirteen days' trip, the following very interesting advices:

On the 12th inst., the British steam frigates Buzzard and Tartar, and a French war steamer, name not known, under command of Captain Peel, of the Buzzard, blockaded the port of Laguayra, taking captives a large number of coasting vessels anchored therein, and the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the same fleet blockaded Porto Cabello, likewise capturing a large number of coasting vessels. At the latter there were thirteen sail taken. On the approach of the war steamers the shipping was deserted by their officers and crews, most of them jumping overboard and swimming to the shore from their vessels that were overhauled in the port. Captain Patterson states that the blockade was caused by the Government refusing to give up the person of Gen. Monagas.

The course thus pursued by the British commander has already been foreshadowed. The preliminary action of the Squadron is reported in our English files. On the 17th day of July we learn that the following letter was received by the British Vice-Consul at Laguayra:

Copy of a Letter sent by Captain Dunlop to Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Laguayra:

Her Majesty's Steamer Tartar, off Laguayra, July 17.

Sir: I have to request that you will give notice to the British merchants and other British residents at Laguayra that I have a communication to make to them, which it may be of importance to British interests in Venezuela that they should have an early intimation of, and that I will make that communication on board Her Majesty's ship Tartar at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday next, the 19th inst., to all those who choose to attend.

I will send boats to the jetty at 10:30 A. M. on that day to convey those gentlemen on board who may be there. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. DUNLOP.

The meeting was held on board the Tartar; 16 gentlemen attended, English, and others having English interests in their hands. The following passed:

Captain Dunlop stated that it was possible that the differences between Venezuela and England and France might become complicated to such an extreme as to cause hostilities to take place; that he expected more English and French vessels of war to enforce the fulfillment of the promises given by Venezuela, adding, that if they were not brought to a satisfactory conclusion, a refusal to do so would be held as a casus belli. Mr. Thompson asked Captain Dunlop if he thought that hostilities would take place under any circumstances, Captain Dunlop replied, he not only thought so, but assured him that they would. Captain Dunlop advised them to use their influence with the Government to comply with the demands made by the French and English Consuls.

The merchants of Laguayra have subsequently sent a note to the Consuls of the other friendly Powers, requesting their mediation.

The demands made by the English and French Consuls are as follows:

1. That Gen. Monagas, I. Gutierrez, and Gutierrez, shall immediately receive their passports and leave the country.
2. That the Governor of Caraccas be deposed, &c.
3. That compensation shall be made to Mr. Ron[illegible] for arresting him while bearer of dispatches for Mr. Bingham; also for a Frenchman who was murdered in a drunken broil in the suburbs.

Private communications from Venezuela, by the present mail, adds the London Times, show that the country is again threatened with disturbance. A strong party is said to have risen in favor of Monagas, and to have destroyed several villages, their course being marked by great atrocities. These new dangers seem to be generally attributed to the encouragement given to the defeated faction by the steps taken by the English and French Ministers against the new Government. There was every disposition, it is said, on the part of the men now in power to do the utmost for the bondholders, but the English had been rendered so unpopular by recent events that the task would be very difficult.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SHIPWRECK OF THE ABBY LANGDON

The Atlantic Telegraph in England.

THE TOUR OF NAPOLEON III

LATER FROM THE EAST.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS QUIET—CONSOLS 96 1-4 a 96 1-2.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, R. Leitch, Esq., Commander, which sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th of August, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The screw steamer *Austria* arrived out at Southampton on the night of the 15th, and the Cunard steamship *America*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th August.

The steamship *North Star* and *Borussia* were appointed to sail from Southampton for New-York on the same day that the *City of Baltimore* left Liverpool.

Owing to the repairs in progress upon the steamer *Indian Empire*, that vessel would not be ready to sail from Galway on her advertised day—the 24th of August—her place was therefore to be filled by the steamer *Pacific*, which had been purchased by Mr. Lever for the purpose, at a cost of £44,000. The *Pacific* is a side-wheel steamer, one of the fastest vessels afloat, the property of Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby & Co., of the Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

The ship *Abbey Langdon*, of New-York, bound from Akyab to Antwerp, with a cargo of 1,800 tons of rice, ran ashore during a thick fog in Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, on the night of the 12th of August. Tugs were sent to her assistance, but were unable to get her off. She was making water fast, and fears were entertained that she would go to pieces. The ship and cargo were valued at £40,000.

At the latest advices the vessel remained in the same position.

A dispatch from Yarmouth says: "They are discharging the cargo, (570 bags of rice, in a dry state, have been brought from her by Mr. Day, of this place.) The ship has 17 feet of water in her hold. If the weather remains fine, the cargo may be saved in a damaged state. The ship, most probably, will become a wreck."

A dispatch from Cowes adds: "Three smacks laden with rice from the American ship *Abbey Langdon*, from Akyab for Antwerp, on shore at Compton Bay, have proceeded for Southampton. The *Genevra* and *Accommodation* have sailed for Compton Bay, to take in rice from the wreck."

Mr. Cunard, according to the London *Globe*, has offered to place vessels on the line which will bring British Columbia within 35 days steaming from Liverpool.

It is the intention of the British Government to send out forthwith to British Columbia a force of Royal Engineers, provided with everything necessary for the formation of roads and bridges to open up the resources of the colony, and to erect blockhouses for the reception and safe custody of the gold which may be disposed of by the miners, and at the same time to form an organized military force for the maintenance of law and order.

The Duke of Malakoff gave a grand banquet in London on Sunday, the 15th of August, in celebration of the Emperor's *fête* day. All the Foreign Ministers, including Mr. Dallas, and several members of the Cabinet, were present.

At a meeting of the European and American Steam Company, held in London, a statement was submitted showing such an unsatisfactory condition of the financial affairs that the concern was in danger of being wound up in the Court of Bankruptcy. A Committee was appointed to call for the accounts of Messrs. Croskey & Co., the agents of the line, and to take the requisite steps to prevent the Company from being wound up. This state of things is reported to be owing to unfortunate differences between the directors and the managers, Messrs. Croskey & Co., the result of which has already proved so disastrous as to induce the directors to dishonor their acceptance for £20,000, as also to refuse payment of the debentures now falling due. The effect of these differences has already reduced the £9 shares to 35s. We are happy, says the Hampshire *Independent*, to be able to say we have the strongest assurances from quarters on which we may rely, that Messrs. Croskey & Co. are not to blame for this lamentable state of things, and that if their wishes are consulted the Company will be kept out of Chancery, the acceptances and debentures honored, and a dividend be at once paid. The British Foreign Office issues a notice that the Mixed Commission for adjusting claims against Montevideo, agreeably to the treaty of June 23, 1857, was installed at that city on June 23, 1858, and that consequently, claims of persons residing within the territory of the Republic will be admitted up to 21st of September next, and claims of persons beyond that territory up to the 20th of December next.

The British Admiralty had advertised for tenders for the conveyance of 150 troops to Vancouver's Island, *via* Cape Horn.

Some sensation had been created in London by the discovery of the dead body of a man lying in the open road, and the subsequent confession of a naval officer, Lieut. Clavering, that he had unintentionally caused the man's death by the use of a sword cane, in defending himself from the man's attack upon him.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company officially announce the reception and dispatch of messages through the cable—including the one from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States.

Nothing is yet said as to the public working of the line.

The tenders for the Indian Loan of £3,576,000 had been opened. The minimum price fixed was 97, and the offer at and above that rate amounted to £3,179,500, leaving only about £400,000 still to be allotted. The first installment, amounting to nearly £600,000, was to be paid on the 23d of August.

George Combe, the author of the *Constitution of Man*, died on the 14th of August.

The Emperor and Empress of France continued their tour through Brittany, meeting with enthusiastic receptions at all points.

One of the incidents of the Emperor's tour was that when at Port Louis, he paid a visit to the room in which he had been held a prisoner.

The annual *fête* day of the Emperor, Aug. 15, passed off well, the usual popular amusements being resorted to in Paris.

Letters from Paris mention a general expectation that the Bank of France would, in a few days, reduce its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 17th inst., a buoyant tone prevailed, and the 3 per cents which opened at 69.30 closed at 69.45.

A telegram from Paris, of the 17th, says:

"The sitting of the Conference held yesterday was the last. It will only reassemble on Thursday to sign the Convention."

Two political pamphlets, one entitled "Cherbourg and England," and the other, "Shall we have War with England?" had been published in Paris, and attracted considerable attention. The first-named is attributed to M. Jules Lecheval-lier, an ex-refugee in England, and at present employed in one of the Ministries, and the other is signed by a M. S. Medoras. Both pamphlets are written in a spirit hostile to England, particularly to the "privileged classes."

On the other hand, the speeches recently delivered in England by Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay, two of the members of Parliament who were present at the Cherbourg *fêtes*, and who strongly denounced the policy of the Emperor, had awakened the indignation of the Paris journalists, and had given rise to sundry bitter rejoinders.

The Paris *Patrie* suggests that a new conquest would be achieved by the cause of peace, were the neutrality of telegraphic communication to be proclaimed.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced at Toulon on the night of the 13th of August.

The French ships of war in the Adriatic are to remain there for some time longer.

It was stated that two new line-of-battle ships were to be immediately put on the stocks.

It was again rumored that the Ministry of Marine would be combined with the Ministry for Algeria and that Prince Napoleon, as the head of the combined departments, would be honored with the dignity of Grand Admiral.

Rear-Admirals Rigault, de Genouilly and Pellion had been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admirals. In consequence of this promotion, it was presumed that the former would be removed from the command of the French squadron in China.

There had been a manifest fall in the price of wheat throughout France. The new crop had been housed in excellent condition. The markets for wines and brandies were inactive.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report made to the Emperor by Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the claims of French commerce for the damage caused by the privateers of Columbia from 1824 to 1827. The report goes on to state that a convention was concluded at Bogota in December, 1856, by which it was agreed that a sum of 810,000 francs should be paid to the claimants, with interest at 4 per cent. After the convention had been entered into, the State of Columbia was broken up into three States, and it was necessary to have the consent of the two States of the Equador and Venezuela to the arrangement previously made with New-Granada. Conventions to that effect, continues the report, have been since entered into with the States in question, and as the money paid into the *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations* now amounts to a considerable sum, the report recommends the appointment of a commission to liquidate the affair, and decide on the division of the funds among the different claimants. The report is followed by a decree carrying out the above recommendation, Baron Brenier, Minister Plenipotentiary, being appointed President of the commission.

A riot broke out on the 5th at Tilborg, in Holland, in consequence of the police having interdicted a song to be sung in the streets which was insulting to a family in the town. Two persons were reported killed and several wounded. The military had to restore order.

Queen Victoria remained at Potsdam in privacy with her daughter, whose accouchment is expected in October. A letter from Berlin says:

"A police order prohibiting the newspapers from alluding to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers, has produced a great sensation here. The prohibition is attributed to important discussions which are about to take place in the Council respecting the regency. It seems certain that the Prince of Prussia will soon definitively assume the reigns of government, and that the ministry will be greatly modified, if not entirely changed."

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 13th of August, says:

"It is very positively stated to-day that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Naples is decided upon, and even that the fact was announced, although not officially, in one of the last Conferences on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities, in reply to a question from the Austrian Minister."

A letter from Florence asserts that Gen. Ferrari de Grado, Commandant-General of the Tuscan troops, has fallen into complete disgrace, and that this is looked upon as an important event; as nothing less, in short, than the abandonment by the Grand Duke of the Austrian policy, and of his drawing towards Piedmont.

The official Vienna *Gazette* publishes the statement of the budget of 1857. Despite a considerable increase in receipts and a great reduction of expenses, the Government admits that there is a deficit of 42,000,000 florins (£4,200,000.) The deficit of 1856 was 60,000,000 florins.

A conspiracy was discovered some time since at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. It originated in one of the schools there, most of the conspirators being from 12 to 15 years of age. Eleven of them have been tried and sentenced,—one to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. In passing sentence, the Judges themselves recommended them to mercy, on account of their extreme youth. The investigation is said to have put the Government on the track of a more formidable conspiracy, with ramifications in Russian Poland, with a view to a general rising of all the Sclavonic populations of Austria to form a republic, which would comprise some 9,000,000 of inhabitants.

The Archduke Stephen, of Austria, ex-Governor-General of Hungary, who has for some years been living in a sort of exile, in the Duchy of Nassau, has returned to Vienna; and a reconciliation has taken place between him and the Emperor.

Advices from Copenhagen speak hopefully of the probability of an amicable and early settlement of the differences between Denmark and the Frankfort Diet. Notwithstanding the opposition of Hanover, it was considered in the Danish capital not unlikely that the Diet would accept the propositions made, and that all difficulties respecting the Duchies would at last be overcome. In confirmation of this view a Hanover journal announces that the Diet had accepted the propositions of the Committee relating to the Holstein affair.

The Bombay mail of July 19 arrived at Alexandria on the 8th of August.

The news is of no special importance. The Gwalior army had been broken up and gone into quarters, and Sir Hugh Rose had resumed command of the Poonah Division.

The Gwalior fugitives had reached Bowlespore, 30 miles below Jeypore. General Roberts' advanced guard was moving to meet them.

Matters were said to be settling down in all parts of India, although there were 20,000 to 30,000 rebels in the field.

The rainy season had commenced favorably.

A Lucknow dispatch says the enemy had become discouraged since his defeat at Neuvabgunge. The Begum and her son, now called the King of Oude, were at Bundee, and the rebels were collecting there.

The Bombay Presidency was quiet.

In the Bombay import market a large business had been done at an advance in prices.

Freights had slightly improved.

Exchange was at 1s. 11⅛d. for Bank bills.

Calcutta letters report the suspension of Allan Doffell & Co., and Langlois & Co., the latter a French house with large liabilities. Other houses were expected to follow, but none of importance.

THE VERY LATEST.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 18—2 P. M.

The *Times* correspondent mentions the probability of an expedition being undertaken against Madagascar by the united forces of England and France to punish the inhabitants for their cruelty and piracy.

The same authority states that the Paris Conference will sign the Convention to-morrow.

The French Consul at Alexandria has been ordered to proceed to Djidda to make investigations respecting the recent outrage.

It is officially stated in the *Gazette* of Vienna that Austria, in conjunction with France, Sardinia and Turkey, is now in favor of the St. George's branch of the Danube.

The *Dagbladt* states that the King of Denmark intends shortly to visit Schleswig. He will remain at Glückstadt before proceeding to witness a review of troops at Rendsburg.

The *Zeit* contradicts news given by the *New Gazette*, of Hanover, a few days ago, to the effect that the Diet had adopted the report of the Commission on the Holstein question, and adds that the *Journal* is also incorrect in its report of the last sitting of the Diet. Oldenburg did not vote, and Coburg voted with Hanover.

The King of Prussia is expected next week at Potsdam.

The Queen paid a visit to Berlin on Monday, and was received with great enthusiasm.

O'Donnell has fallen ill. The Ministerial organs at Madrid say that more than 30,000 voters were on the lists illegally before the revision.

The *Discussion* recommends the Spanish Government to make war on the Riff Pirates, and says the conquest of a part of Morocco, which is remarkably fertile, would be very easy.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Daily Dispatches from Valentia to London.

Friday, Aug. 13.—Since the first landing of the cable the progress of affairs towards perfection has been most marked and regular. Every hour, whether by day or by night, has developed some new and interesting feature, giving brighter and brighter hopes for the future. The signals, from the second day, have always been perfectly legible from Newfoundland, but the incomplete arrangements there prevented an interchange of communication at first; now, however, the interchange is perfect. Step by step the rapidity of communication has increased, and already equals the most sanguine expectations formed, and gives unmistakable evidence of vast improvement.

The following messages have been received from Valentia during the day. The first is as follows: "The receipt of 26 words yesterday evening from Newfoundland relative to instruments has satisfied me as to the cause of delay in the full and free interchange of messages. They now read and acknowledge our words accurately. We receive at very good speed from them, while they can as yet only receive from us slowly. I hope to be able to transmit the message from her Majesty to the President this afternoon." The second message states that the instruments are nearly adjusted, and words pass through accurately in both directions.

Saturday, Aug. 14.—Communications from the staff in Newfoundland relative to the adjustment and working of the instruments, continue to be hourly received at this station, and with that accuracy which is nothing less than marvelous. No commercial regular messages have as yet, we understand, passed along the line, the privilege of the opening message having been reserved for Her Majesty, the knowledge of whose warm interest in the success of the undertaking has prompted this graceful homage to our Queen on the part of the Directors of the Company.

It is, we are told, hourly expected that this royal opening of the line will take place, and that it will speedily be followed by a response from America in the shape of a reply from the President to the Queen's Message; shortly after which, we hear, it is probable that the line will be opened to the public.

Monday, Aug. 16.—The following message was dispatched this evening, from the Directors in England to the Directors in America:

"Europe and America are united by telegraph. 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace; good will towards men.'"

This message, including the addresses of senders and receivers, occupied thirty-five minutes in transmission, and consisted of thirty-one words.

Immediately afterwards a message from her Majesty to the President of the United States, consisting of ninety-nine words, was received at Newfoundland in sixty-seven minutes. Both messages were repeated back to Valentia to test their accuracy, and were found to have been taken with great exactness.

Of course, unless permission were given, the contents of her Majesty's dispatch cannot be made public.

Tuesday, Aug. 17.—This morning we have the following message, the last thirty-eight words of which were received in twenty-two minutes, from Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is at Newfoundland:

"Cyrus W. Field, Newfoundland, to Directors Atlantic Telegraph Company, London: Newfoundland, Monday—Entered Trinity Bay noon of the 5th. Landed cable on the 6th. On Thursday morning ship at once to St. Johns. Two miles of shore cable, with end ready for splicing.

When was cable landed at Valentia? Answer by telegraph, and forward by letters to New-York."

It will thus be seen that the line is now capable of being worked with perfect accuracy, and the Company will now proceed, as rapidly as is consistent with the establishment of a proper system, to make the necessary arrangements for opening the communication to the public, in doing which, however, some delay must necessarily occur.

The following dispatch was also received:

"We are now receiving from Newfoundland accurately, with perfect signals, at the rate of one hundred words per hour.

Daily Quotations of Stock in London.

Friday, Aug. 13.—The Atlantic Telegraph stock was quoted to-day at from £840@£880—par £1,000.

Saturday, Aug. 14.—Atlantic Telegraph shares were dealt in to some extent. The transactions officially reported were at £835, £855 and £845, and the closing price was £850@£900.

Monday, Aug. 16.—The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were officially marked to-day £835, £855 and £845, and were last quoted £850@£870.

Tuesday, Aug. 17.—Atlantic Telegraph shares were sold at £860 and £850. The closing price was £840@£860.

Progress and Further Extension.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 18.

The infant Telegraph begins to speak well and plainly. The lisping period is already passed. The plaintive "Repeat, repeat—speak slower," is no longer heard. The angelic salutation, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," has sped in winged words, with lightning speed, through all the wonders of the great deep, from the Old World to the New. The same words have been echoed back by the responsive lightning from the adventurous colonists of America to their parent isles. Is it not well that these words should be the first articulate speech of the new wonder of man's progress?

The same Almighty Power who gave man dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth, has taught him in these days to subdue to his use the most mysterious powers of nature. Let him, therefore, in all humility celebrate his triumph by rendering the glory to God in the highest.

The inhabitants of these British Isles have so increased and multiplied that their home has long been too narrow for them. They have gone forth to replenish the earth and subdue it. They have spread over the greater part of the New World. Over the northern breadth of that continent the British tongue and the British race are predominant. The bond of instantaneous communication, annihilating time and space, between brethren of the same blood, speech and religion, ought surely to be the means of perpetuating peace and good will.

As yet, we know not the message of Queen Victoria to the President of the United States. This we can anticipate—that it will be worthy to go down to history as fitting words to be sent from the ruler of one half the Anglo-Saxon race to the ruler of the other—fitting words to cement amity and union between the representatives of the progress and freedom of the world.

The speed of transmission seems steadily to increase; first, 31 words are transmitted in 35 minutes, then 99 words in 67 minutes, now 100 words per hour are transmitted by perfect signals with accuracy. To estimate this speed we must remember that every letter requires the transmission of a certain number of signals, or electric waves, for the speaking instruments now in use. To transmit 100 words per hour indicates the passage of about 46 signals per minute. If each of these signals were to record a letter, [illegible] hundred words per hour might be flashed from Newfoundland to Valentia.

Nothing can be more promising than these exploits of the infant Telegraph. No one could predicate with any certainty what retardation the electric waves might experience when passing along their narrow road beneath the [illegible] miles of ocean water. A sensible retardation had been observed in submarine lines trifling in length when compared with the two thousand miles of cable now buried in the depths of the Atlantic. Who could tell beforehand that this retardation might not have increased in some fearful ratio with the distance? Now all doubts are solved; the powers of transmission of the cable are found to be increased rather than diminished by the pressure and temperature to which it is subjected.

Supposing, however, that the speaking or printing apparatus of the Atlantic Telegraph can be raised to the highest degree of efficiency, the wants of two worlds must speedily outstrip its capabilities. It is but a single line of electric rail. Messages can pass but one way at a time. The same craving necessities which demanded [illegible] double lines of railway, [illegible] miles an hour, will soon require a double path for the winged words of the East to pass to the West without jostling the *Ariels* of the New World.

Two thousand miles of cable joining Britain with America is but the swaddling-band of infant Telegraphy. *Ariel's* work is not half nor a quarter done. The girdle [illegible] the sun never sets must follow the course of the luminary of the day. It will not be complete till East meets West, and the Queen of the Islands [illegible] the brightest jewel which adorns the diadem [illegible].

We have messages of peace [illegible] brethren of the extreme West, [illegible] with burning words for the [illegible] heroes in the East. If it be our mission to dissipate the dark shades of cruelty and [illegible] in the East; if the empire of the [illegible] Western Indies, is to be preserved for our sakes; if justice and peace are to succeed [illegible] and demoniac strife, the electric cord which shall unite England with her Indian Empire cannot be longer neglected.

The submarine road to India requires but three or four strides, each less than those just accomplished. The experience already acquired is not insignificant. It is but a small proof of a sanguine temperament to express the conviction that the new strides of electric communication required can be made far more easily and with far less expense than that already accomplished. Though we by no means join in the [illegible] of those who dream of French invasion, yet we know that the volcano of European politics is but slumbering under the surface of affairs. An irruption may burst forth at any moment which may involve the relations of Europe in universal conflagration.

Is it wise, when we can so easily, so readily, make ourselves master of an independent route, to trust the exigencies of our Indian Empire to lines from which at any instant we can be excluded? We can trust our own mails, which pass by no prying eyes. Telegraphic communication is patent to every governing Power through whose dominions it passes. No cypher can withstand the scrutinising glance of human intellect. Wheatstone, whose name must ever be associated with the triumphs of electric telegraphy, is one of the fathers, if not the very parent, of the most wondrous child of man's brain, defies you to invent any cypher he cannot decipher.

To give up all our Mediterranean hard-fought for and hard-earned possessions, to make France and Austria the bearers of our unsealed dispatches, would be policy as wise as to relinquish our dominion over the sea, and to neglect a Submarine Telegraph to India.

We cannot for an instant suppose that our Ministers will be so judicially blind, we do not believe our commercial men are so destitute of public spirit and enterprise, as to neglect so plain a task. Symptoms of the restoration of peace to India are already apparent. We desire, as the most ardent wish of our hearts, a wish which will find an echo in every Englishman's breast, that peace and good may be most speedily restored to our Indian Empire. We also hope that the sun will not run through another circle of the heavenly signs before the lightning words may flash through the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Indian Oceans, the angelic salutation of peace and good will to the swarthy children of the sun; that Queen Victoria may have the intense gratification of sending with lightning speed the words of peace and pardon to her deluded children of the far East.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The Allied Expedition on the Pei-ho—The Advance up the River—Tien-Sin—The Quarters of the Embassy—The City Described—Arrival of the Imperial Commissioners—Negotiations Opened—Reinforcements—Whereabouts of the American Commissioner—The River and City—Opportunities for Trade—Remarks of the London Times.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Tien-Sin, Friday, June [illegible].

The day following the capture of the forts of Tungkoo, at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, described in my last letter, was occupied by the Allied naval Commanders-in-chief in dismantling the forts, getting off the guns, and securing our position. A line of junks moored across the river at the village of Takoo, about three miles from Tungkoo, served admirably as a barricade against fire-rafts, should the Chinese resort to that favorite mode of attack: behind these our advanced gunboats are anchored. It had been intimated to the Chinese authorities that the capture of the forts by force, in the event of their not being peaceably surrendered, was not intended by the Allied Governments to imply a hostile attitude on their part towards the Imperial Government, but was to be regarded as a preliminary measure, rendered necessary to secure the safety of the Ambassadors, who, in consequence of the refusal of the Cabinet of Pekin to treat with them at a distance, had determined to proceed to Tien-Sin, with the view of putting themselves more immediately into communication with the high functionaries of the Empire. Indeed the position of Tien-Sin, at the junction of the Grand Canal and Pei-ho River, its proximity to Pekin, and its importance to the capital in a mercantile point of view, all combined to induce the belief that at no city in the Empire, with the exception, perhaps, of Pekin itself, can negotiations be carried on under more favorable conditions.

The first duty of the naval authorities, therefore, after the taking of the forts, was to proceed on the exploration of the river for the purpose of opening the way, and securing a safe transit for the allied missions to Tien-sin. As they anticipated every description of natural and artificial obstruction, and conceived that the Chinese would offer a most violent resistance to their progress, they advanced at first but slowly. As they proceeded, however, it became apparent that these fears were groundless; the river, winding through a flat alluvial country, with richly cultivated and partially wooded banks, had an average breadth of about [illegible] yards, with a depth of water at half-tide ranging from [illegible] feet to 40. Villages were not very numerous, and consisted merely of a collection of mud huts such as grace the banks of the Nile. So far from the inhabitants attempting to oppose the progress of the allies or showing signs of distrust, much less of active hostility, they collected in crowds upon the banks, prostrating themselves with their foreheads to the ground as the first gunboats passed, and staring at those following with an expression of countenance peculiar to the race, in which the most listless apathy is combined with the extreme of wonder and awe. The shore was occasionally lined with these curious spectators, who, as they invariably adopt a squatting attitude, looked like rows of penguins gazing for the first time upon some intrepid Arctic explorer. It was the first time that the "devil ship" of the barbarians had disturbed the muddy waters of the Pei-ho, or that the agitated pant of a 60-horse-power steam engine had aroused from noonday siesta the placid inhabitants of its banks. But they did not content themselves with gazing at or worshipping the god of steam; regarding it as the precursor of a power destined to overthrow the present dynasty and raise itself upon its ruins, they faced the decrees of fate in a spirit worthy a nation which has preserved its existence throughout changing dynasties for countless ages, and with cries of "Hail, great King! welcome, oh, King! come thou and reign over us and be our Emperor!" they brought cattle and poultry and vegetables down as presents. The pioneer of European civilization in China would fare badly if he acted on the principle of *timeo Danaos*. On the 25th of May, the *Staunch* and *Bustard*, leading gun-boats, containing the marines and small-arm men of the *Pique* and *Furious*, under Captains Sir Frederick Nicolson and Sherard Osborn, sighted Tien-sin, and the following day the Admirals in their respective ships, *Coromandel* and *Avalanche*, anchored opposite the town. Their success hitherto had so far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, that they pushed beyond Tien-sin towards Toongchaw, the port of Pekin, and distant only ten miles from that city. The larger gunboats were brought to a standstill very shortly after leaving Tien-sin, but the *Kestrel*, of 40-horse power, with the ships' boats in tow, succeeded in reaching a village about eight miles above this town. Meantime, other gunboats were employed clearing the junks out of the river between Tien-sin and the mouth, so as to render it

[illegible] for the Chinese to bar our egress by sinking junks. The crowd of those making their [illegible], in obedience to orders, was sometimes so [illegible] as to cause as hopeless a jam as may occa[illegible] be seen in Temple-bar. This was accom[illegible] [illegible] ... had not obstacles existed of a [illegible] ... Numbers of Chinese servants were in attendance; many of the rooms [illegible] newly papered, and the work of furnishing was going on briskly. Baron Gros [illegible] occupy two light and airy [illegible] on the summit of a mound, ascended [illegible] of ornamental rockwork. Their [illegible] are scattered in sundry [illegible] of quaint construction, with paper [illegible], or have made their bedrooms in a joss-house in which gods and goddesses are the [illegible] articles of furniture. A spacious garden, enclosed by a wall, surrounds the whole. English and French guards occupy the out-houses [illegible] at the principal entrances. The national flags float proudly over all, and a line of gunboats are moored within 30 yards of the windows. These consist at present of the [illegible], *Cormorant*, *Slaney*, and *Opossum* (English), the *Avalanche*, *Fusée* and *Dragonne* (French). The *Staunch*, *Bustard* and *Kestrel* [illegible] a mile above the town, and the *Leven*, *Woodcock* and *Firm* are somewhere between [illegible]. The *Woodcock* and *Kestrel*, [illegible] arrived a few days after the capture of Taku. A party of engineers have [illegible] arrived from Hong Kong in the *Sampson*, and [illegible] engaged in blowing up the forts, after which it is expected they will come here. Numerous yamuns afford abundant barrack accommodation. Notwithstanding the great variations in the temperature (the thermometer ranges from 65° to 86° in the 24 hours,) the health of the men continues excellent; supplies are abundant, although some little reluctance has been apparent on the part of the country people lately in bringing them in, through fear of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. Ice is a luxury in which the Chinese upper classes freely indulge during the Summer months; boats and coolies carrying large blocks of it are constantly seen passing to and fro, and the barbarians have not been slow to avail themselves of so refreshing an article of consumption.

The interior of the city has been explored, but offers few attractions to the stranger. The streets are broader than those in Southern cities, the houses poorer, and the curiosity shops not to be discovered at all.

The city is nearly a square, situated on the angle formed by the junction of the Grand Canal with the Pei-ho River. Each face is about a mile long; the wall, which would offer no great obstacle, either from its height or solidity, to an attacking force, is said to mount only 80 cannon. For[illegible] a large floating population inhabit boats on the river and canal, and an extensive water traffic radiated in all directions from this point. Since, however, the destruction of a large portion of the Grand Canal by the eccentric course recently taken by the Yellow River, the traffic upon the smaller channels, which depended upon this [illegible] for their supply, has very much decreased in extent and importance. The suburbs of Tien-sin cover a great extent of ground, but the houses are generally mere mud huts, surrounded by mud walls, between which wind narrow, dirty lanes. Beyond the suburbs are kitchen gardens and fruit trees, and then a plain, unbroken by anything higher than brick-kiln, extends to the horizon. Four rivers meander through this plain, their course marked by groves of trees, and far as eye can reach stretches a vast expanse of bearded wheat, undivided by fence or hedgerow. Most of the roads are raised causeways, as a great portion of this country is submerged after the rains. The ditches by which it is traversed in every direction are well bridged. Ponies and mules are abundant, and some of the members of the missions already take their evening rides along the road to Pekin. The bands of the *Calcutta* and *Nemesis* play morning and evening, and collect large crowds of admiring Chinese.

The wholesome effect which this movement on Tien-sin has produced upon the Chinese Government is already apparent, and has proved most satisfactorily the wisdom of the policy pursued by the representatives of the four Powers, which has been to conduct negotiations at a point as near the capital as possible, so as to bring that pressure to bear upon the Imperial Government without which it is *hopeless to expect its compliance* with the demands of the outer barbarians, however reasonable and moderate those demands may be.

The day before yesterday two new Imperial Commissioners arrived with great ceremony from Pekin. They were accompanied by a large mounted retinue and followed by a train of mule carts carrying their baggage. These functionaries, by name Kweiliang and Hwashana, are mandarins of the highest rank in the empire. They have announced themselves as specially empowered to treat upon all the points specified by us as subjects of negotiation by virtue of the Imperial decree, similar to that which was conferred upon Keying on the occasion of the last treaty, as a further proof of which they style themselves by a [illegible] manufactured word "Plenipotentiary," a term unknown in their official vocabulary. A preliminary interview has been arranged with the British Ambassador for to-day in a building set apart for the purpose. Lord Elgin will be accompanied by a guard of 150 Marines and the band of the *Calcutta*. Meantime it has been arranged that the *Fury* shall proceed to-morrow to Hong Kong for the purpose of sending up by the troopships *Adventure* and *Assistance*, the 59th Regiment, a battalion of Marines, and some artillery, which the arrival of the native regiments from India and the expected advent of the 77th from Australia, enabled Gen. Straubenzee to spare from the garrison of Canton. The French Admiral is daily expecting a force of 600 marines, who have just come out from France, so that within six weeks we may calculate upon having collected here a military force of 3,000 men, besides a very strong naval brigade. In the event of the negotiations now about to be commenced, terminating unsatisfactorily, there will be no difficulty whatever, with this strong body of men, in marching to Pekin along the excellent road which leads to that city; and, however obstinate and impracticable our previous experience may lead us to believe the Chinese Government, we can hardly suppose it to be so infatuated as to brave the serious consequences which must accrue if it continue to resist our demands, with an army encamped beneath the walls of their capital prepared to enforce them.

From these facts it would appear that the result of the policy pursued by the allied Governments has been to place them in an attitude which gives them a complete military command over the Imperial Government without interrupting the trade at any of the ports.

Count Poutiatine and Mr. Reed, the Russian and American Ministers, are living in a yamun which they have rented upon the banks of the river.

From Another Correspondent.

Pechili Gulf, Thursday, June 3.

We find that the bar of hard mud at the entrance is the only impediment to navigation that exists in the Pei-ho, and it, I fancy, could easily be deepened by means of a dredging machine. At present, only vessels of 11 feet draught may cross; the bar is above 1,200 yards long, and then 18 or 20 feet is found at low water to a point five miles above Taku; thence to Tien-sin 12 feet may always be counted upon, for, although here and there there is less at low water, there is considerably more at high water. The river between the sea and Tien-sin preserves an almost uniform breadth, equal to the Thames at Putney; the current is not at this season more than 1½ knots per hour, but it holds a great deal of fine mud in solution. The river is remarkably winding, and the turning points very acute, but that it is easy of ascent the best proof I can give is that the *Coromandel*, 200 odd feet long, is now at Tien-sin. The banks of the stream are remarkably well kept, and the track paths, which are continuous on either side, in excellent condition, as they well need to be to do the work of the thousands of Shanghae and Shantung junks we found loading and unloading throughout the whole distance from Taku to Tien-sin. The river in no case up to the great canal requires artificial embankments; indeed, the level of the river was considerably below that of the adjacent plains, and when at its highest only overflows the marshes and salines below Taku. Its bed is generally a stiff, tenacious clay, and neither rock nor stone has been seen since we entered the Pei-ho. Tien-sin is a great disappointment. The city itself, situated on the angle between the canal and the river, is only a square of [illegible] mile on each face—a collection of [illegible] at right angles by two streets; without a miserable collection of huts and hovels; walls in perfect ruins. Along the quays studded with houses [illegible] some houses and salt stores still exist; but such a miserable collection of mud hovels! only relieved here and there by some wealthy yamun. There is, notwithstanding this squalor and poverty, undoubted proofs of an immense business being done here in grain and merchandise for the interior, and I fancy Tien-sin is like many places in Russia—a town where once a year merchants meet to buy, sell and exchange, and then depart, leaving it but little the richer for the convenience it has afforded. My own impression is that, as a place of import, it cannot be too highly estimated. The 200,000 tons of rice now drawn from the South we can import far cheaper and better from Akyah or Siam. It is not from choice that we see tens of thousands of emaciated Coolies sitting on the banks of the Pei-ho ready to drag our boats anywhere for a handful of Shantung beans, fit only for cattle, or black rice which has fermented in the bilge water of a Shanghae junk's hold; and if Chile has nothing but sycee silver and copper coin to give in return for our grain and pulse, so much the better that we who pour in money to the southward for teas should be able to extract it here for something else than opium.

In the Straits of Mia-tou our large vessels can unload into lorchas, or, better still, I fancy that a secure anchorage may yet be found in the Sha-lintien Shoals, close to the Pei-ho, where unloading may go on incessantly. The navigation from the latitude of the Yang-tse-Kiang to here is the simplest a shipmaster will find. East of the Straits of Sunda any fool with a lead line and an anchor may come in safety to the entrance of the Pei-ho, and doubtless in good time, when the hydrographer of the Navy shall deem it worth while sacrificing the survey of home ports to these, which are less known, we shall find some secure harbors not only here, but elsewhere. Whence come the swarms of junks which cover daily the seas between the Shantung promontory, the Corea, and the head of the Gulf of Leotong?

The imports here at first will mainly consist of rice, wheat, oil-cake, and flour; cotton of a coarse description and cheap, like American drills; woolen cloth and flannel camlets, hardware and glass, besides articles of luxury, whether for eating, wearing, or domestic purposes;—the exports, metals, wool, hides, flax, tallow, and wood fit for spars or building. The avidity with which any European articles are sought for is most amusing. I have been offered fabulous quantities of cash for a half-worn pair of Hong Kong boots now on my feet.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

We publish to-day two very interesting letters from correspondents accompanying the expedition now halting towards Pekin. The first of these letters is calm and historical, setting forth the circumstances of the advance, and rather hinting than fully expressing the discontent which seems to predominate in the expedition at the loss of precious time. The second is less guarded in its comments, but still more interesting from the information it affords of the depth and course of the river, and the commercial bearings of the questions now in debate. Some allowance must be made for the feelings and expressions of an ardent spirit, who consults only his own personal daring, and is ballasted by none of the responsibilities of command. Admiral Seymour has been employed upon a most critical duty, and the lives of his men and the safety of his squadron depend upon his care and prudence. He is proceeding up a river known only to us by descriptions which now turn out to be entirely fallacious. According to Sir George Staunton's account, the Peiho was bridled and supported in its passage through the plains of Pechell by high embankments, and the great danger of advancing up this river has always been supposed to be that the Chinese might cut the banks and leave the advancing squadron stranded in the dry channel. This turns out to be entirely illusory. We now learn that the river nowhere up to the Great Canal requires artificial embankments, and that its level is generally much below that of the adjacent plains. The Admirals, however, could not have known this fact, and we, by no means, sympathize with the fiery impatience of our correspondent when he complains of delays incident to reconnaissances in front. We have felt compelled to dissent from some of the Admiral's measures, and to complain of delays which appear to us to have been superfluous and productive of ill consequences. Our correspondent, writing from the spot, confirms all we have said, and pushes the argument much further; but it is in delaying to provide for action, not in the conduct of action, that our point of difference with Admiral Seymour lies. The object being settled and the instructions being clear, there is no man in the British navy who would act with more promptitude and intrepidity than our Admiral. But it does seem to be as our correspondent states, that there is a clique which has gathered about this amiable and gallant officer, who have made for themselves a policy and a diplomacy, and who appear determined to carry their own schemes out, even if they can only do so by thwarting the more statesmanlike intentions of the Minister, who is responsible for this part of the public business. With every allowance for naval caution we cannot believe that it was necessary to consume *seven days in tracking the windings of a river to* the extent of a direct advance of 30 miles.

It appears that, if we had more than three of our forty-horse power gunboats in the river, and if these were allowed to be made fit for light service, Tung-chow is within reach of these admirable little vessels, which have been so well handled by the young lieutenants who command them, and so inefficiently directed by the higher authorities of the service. The river, we are told, is of the width of the Thames at Twickenham; the current offers but small opposition; the banks are well kept, and the track-paths are continuous and in excellent order. Add to this that orders have come down from Pekin to the mouth of the river in 24 hours, and our information seems perfect that we are within quick and easy access of the capital. These winding waters are evidently only the means of transit by which the sea-going junks, with their cargoes of grain, approach the capital. There are straight roads running in a parallel direction, by which men and messages pass more directly to the seat of Government; and along these straight roads the officers of the fleet and the members of the Embassies are now taking their evening rides, unmolested either by the populace or the soldiery of the Empire.

There is, we fear, but too much probability in the remarks made by our correspondent as to the effect of our dilatory proceedings upon the minds of the Chinese. Our last advices told us that officers of the requisite rank and with the necessary powers had come down, and that the negotiations were about to commence. We now learn that for some unexplained reason these officers took their departure, and that other plenipotentiaries of still higher rank have arrived within three miles of the palatial temple occupied by the English and French Ministers. This seems to savor of the old Chinese policy of amusing their enemies by unauthorized messages. We learn from other sources that the people of Tien-sin, when they heard that the gun-boats were coming up the river, sent to say that they were quite ready to trade, and were anxious to know what particular goods the barbarians had brought with them. They do not seem to be able to understand that this expedition can be anything more than an armed fleet of merchant ships, advancing upon their capital to force their goods upon the reluctant Mandarins. The occupation of Tien-sin would appear to rather justify this opinion. There has been no military display, no demonstration of a capture; the two Ambassadors seem to have quietly located themselves in a temple like any two ordinary travelers, or perhaps like two supercargoes of merchant ships waiting for customers. The Chinese cannot understand such unostentatious moderation as this, and would probably take in perfect good faith the midshipman's reply to the question of what they had to sell—"Hardware." It is comfortable for us to know that we possess the power to advance to the walled city, which is but 12 miles from Pekin, and that our French allies, whose more cumbrous gun-boats can go no further up the river, have the means of advancing upon the capital by land. It is also very consoling to find that by this time we must have altogether a land force of 3,000 men and a strong naval brigade ready for a march along those roads which have become known to our sailors and diplomatists as the scene of their evening exercise. But it is by no means certain that the Court of Pekin is yet able to realize its position relatively to the invading force. It has been rudely shaken out of its apathy, but it has not awakened to a true sense of its danger or its interests; and, if we can place any moderate reliance upon a report current at Hong Kong when the mail left, Hwang, in Quantung, is attempting to get up a diversion in the South by manifestoes, declaring that he is about to levy an army to retake Canton. We hope this worthy will be as good as his word, and give General Straubenzee an opportunity of letting us know that he is alive and at the head of an English army. The General must surely be anxious to wipe out the stain which the last ill-conducted expedition to the White Cloud Mountain has left upon his arms. But we have too much experience of Hong Kong rumors and of Chinese manifestoes to calculate much upon them. "A few days," says another letter-writer from the city of Tien-sin, "will probably determine whether the demands made upon this Government are *likely to be complied with, or whether a protracted war is to succeed.*" We can afford to wait these few days. We have no great fear that any protracted war will succeed. It is as we remarked two days since, very possible that if an imme[illegible] thus said were to be made upon Pekin, in such force that the governing party feared for their lives, we should miss our game. But, without being precipitate, we ought to be prompt. It seems very doubtful whether the desirable impression has yet been made upon the Court of China. [illegible] all our correspondents agree that prolonged inaction at Tien-sin would be far more dangerous than even a premature advance to Pekin.

THE LIBERIA SLAVE-TRADE.

Comments of the English Press.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 17.

In little more than a month from the receipt of the British and French accounts of the case of the *Regina Cœli*, off Monrovia, we are in possession of the two remaining versions—those from the Liberian authorities, and those from the American Colonization Society which founded the settlement. * * * * * *

We have the commentary of the New-York Colonization Society, in the form of a letter from its corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. A. Pinney. Mr. Pinney says the English captain found a drifting vessel at sea, with two hundred "natives" on board and the bodies of eleven murdered white men: that "nearly or quite all had been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles." Ex-President Roberts, who went in the *Ethiope*, was welcomed as a deliverer. Captain Simon claimed his ship, was convinced that legal questions were involved which could not be settled on the spot, followed to Monrovia, and there agreed to submit the affair to the decision of the Admiralty Court of Liberia; but, on the landing of the negroes being permitted, on the ground of their freedom under the law, the French men-of-war illegally seized and carried away the ship. The cause being carried before the Court, a decree awarded salvage to the English captain; and the *Regina Cœli* would have been condemned and sold, if Captain Simon had awaited the judgment. The ground of condemnation was that the Africans had been illegally shipped, and that the laws of Liberia against the Slave-trade had been violated. Mr. Pinney declares his utter disbelief of the statements that the authorities assisted in procuring negroes; that any passports were bargained for; and that any money was received on account of them. He disbelieves that any of the company were American negroes; that any of them could read, though Dr. Beulais, the French surgeon, asserts that 200 of them were thus far educated; and he insists that the victims must have been poor natives, brought from up the rivers. The coasting practices of the French vessels he explains by relating the terms on which Liberia obtained the countenance of France and England, viz.: that vessels of the two countries should have a right to take out licenses for a coasting trade, on paying for them at Monrovia. He concludes by declaring his opinion that France has been attempting to drive a Slave-trade on the Liberian coast, and that, being baffled, she has striven to implicate Liberia in the disgrace, to avoid being called to account by the Republic.

The New-York Times supplies a commentary on the Secretary's representation, indicating the points in which it is unsatisfactory, and pointing out the high and various French authorities which Mr. Pinney ventures to set at nought. The reputation of the American people is declared to be involved in the exoneration of Liberia. It is already damaging to the national character to have it said that, while pretending to regard the Slave-trade as piracy, the United States have founded a republic in Africa, from which the traffic can be conducted. That President Benson and the other authorities should be cleared is, therefore, of great consequence; and the Colonization Society must consider itself responsible to its country for a full and clear vindication of Liberia in regard to the *Regina Cœli*. In this appeal all Englishmen will sympathise.

We have to add a suggestion which it may be as well not to overlook. The Americans in Liberia are, for the most part, emancipated slaves, sent *from Southern plantations for the convenience of* their proprietors. "Scarred, worn-out, helpless slaves," many of them are, according to the testimony of a Missionary (sent out by the planters) so lately as 1854. Others are too strong, too able, too restless, to be safe residents on a plantation. Of the whole number of free and slave negroes sent from the United States, ninety-five per cent. soon disappear in the colony. They are sent out of begging range and "dropped into" the huts of the natives up the country. Does not this open a glimpse as to the character of the negroes on board the *Regina Cœli*, of whom we are told that they could not be Americans, because they came through the chiefs from up the country; and that as they were not Americans, they could not read; and, again, could not be Americans because they were manacled? while, on the other hand, the French narrators declare that they were Americans and chosen on that ground of preference; that 200 of them could read, and all were trained to civilization. For our parts we are disposed to believe that they were American negroes, brought to a market highly convenient to the sellers who sent them there, and to the buyers who endeavored to ship them thence. Liberia has often before been a slave-market; and certain Liberian officials have been highly accomplished in the practical knowledge of the Slave-trade. We do not feel bound to decide between such a probability in the case of the present Administration and the imputation of enormous lying brought by the American and Liberian authorities against the French officers.

*Our business is to remember that we have anti-*Slave-trade treaties with all the three parties—the French, the Americans, and the Liberians. On the merest hint of any conspiracy among our three allies, or any section of them, to carry on the trade under false pretences, every Englishman should bestir himself to keep the Foreign Office and the Government generally up to its duty.

From the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 18.

The accusation arises out of the massacre on board the *Regina Cœli*, which was so warmly debated in the House of Lords on more than one occasion during last session. It will be remembered that the accounts given of this suspicious affair by the English and French officers concerned in it were in direct contradiction on some important points. The commander of the *Ethiope* (an English steamer, by which the French vessel was seized and carried back to Monrovia) declared that the negroes whom he found on board were, or had been manacled; an assertion of the utmost moment, because if it be true, it entirely disposes of the pretence that they were about to be conveyed to the French West Indian colonies under an engagement voluntarily contracted. He affirmed, and in this statement he was supported by our Consul at Monrovia, that the English captors of the ship were hailed as deliverers by the negroes. Captain Simon, of the *Regina Cœli*, on the other hand, most positively denied that any of his "passengers" had been put in irons, or that any restraint had been imposed upon their free will. As the best proof of the purity of his own conduct, and that of his employers, in the matter, he further deposed that the Africans were put on board under the eyes, and with the active assistance of the Liberian authorities, to whom a sum of 1,564 piastres was paid as "passport duty" for the emigrants. They were mostly, not native Africans, but negroes of American birth; the Liberian coast having been chosen for the experiment on account of the superior class of emigrants which it was calculated to afford; and this assertion is corroborated by the evidence of the doctor of the *Regina Cœli*, to the effect that 200 of those on board were able to read. According to this representation of the case, the massacre is resolved into the effect of a riot, or panic, arising out of a fatal quarrel between a negro and one of the French crew.

It could not fail to be perceived that between these conflicting statements there were points of uncertainty which the rulers of Liberia were peremptorily called on to clear up. Not only is that settlement, bound by treaty with Great Britain, to lend no countenance to the Slave-trade, but of course, whatever might be its written engagements, its existence could not be tolerated on a condition inconsistent with this understanding. Its patrons and officials have, therefore, perceived the necessity of coming forward with their own versions of the occurrence to relieve the black Republic from the imputation of the basest treachery to the principle to which it owes its being. We wish we could add that they have been entirely successful. In the first place, we have a letter from a Mr. Pinney, Secretary to the New-York Colonization Society, of whose opportunities of knowing anything about the facts we have no means of judging, but who gives the lie direct to all the statements of Captain Simon and his brother officers. He affirms that "nearly or quite all" the natives "had been put on board by force, and many kept in manacles." He ridicules the allegation that any of them were American negroes, and refuses all credit to the story of their having been procured by the Liberian government, or of any money having been received on account of them in the name of passport fees, under any other pretext. All this is exactly as it should be; but, in the meantime, a document emanating from the Judge of the Liberia Court of Probate gives us cause to apprehend that charges of complicity or culpable weakness on the part of the authorities of the native State are not quite so summarily to be disposed of. This officer, it appears, admits that President Benson did not accede to the desire of Captain Simon to engage laborers on the coast of his territory, but affirms that it was not until the negroes had returned to their homes after the mutiny that the Government of Liberia knew by *what means they had been procured.* "It appears," says the Judge, "that the greater number of them had been kidnapped and forced aboard that vessel, making it nothing more nor less than the actual Slave-trade." This, indeed, we believe, to be the true state of the case; but we do not yet understand how the equivocal share in these transactions belonging to the Liberian authorities tallies with the course of conduct which the civilized world is entitled to require at their hands. There are two or three questions to which categorical answers ought to be elicited through the medium of a commission of investigation which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States might concur to appoint. What are the laws of Liberia for the suppression of the Slave-trade which it is so easy to evade without detection or violate with impunity? Were these emigrants, the greater part of whom had been kidnapped and were forced on board, shipped at the port of Monrovia or at any other port within the jurisdiction of the Republic? Did the Liberian authorities, under any plea whatever, receive a sum of money for permitting them to be embarked? These are matters into which all haters of the traffic in human flesh ought to insist upon having a rigid inquiry. The French Government will not be relieved of any part of the disgrace which attaches to itself, by showing that a native African State is morally implicated in the iniquity to which it gives its sanction; but if we discover that a share of the criminality rests with this little experimental Republic, we shall have no difficulty in dealing with this sort of offence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

There had been a slightly increased demand for Money, but without causing any change in rates.

Consols were steady, closing on the 17th at 96⅛ for money, and 96¼@96⅜ for account.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares were quoted at [illegible]@[illegible].

Gold was flowing into the Bank of England.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The arrivals have been good of foreign Wheat and Oats, fair of Barley and limited of other Grain. A very moderate attendance. New English Wheat is scarce and fully as dear; but there is little passing in other descriptions. Barley steady. Oats scarcely so well sold. Flour dull.

London, Wednesday—3 P. M.

Consols close firm, at 96⅛@96¼ for money, and 96⅜@96½ for account.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Cotton—The newspaper reports call the market inactive at about the rates advised ℔ *Canada*, but Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say that as the market is very freely supplied, and the demand confined to the trade, a decline has taken place of 1-16d. ℔ ℔ on middling, and 1-16d.@⅛d. for the ordinary qualities. The business of the three days has been 17,000 bales, including about 2,000 to speculators and exporters. At Manchester the market continues very firm, but business is restricted by the extreme prices demanded by producers.

Breadstuffs—The weather has been showery and unsettled, but the bulk of the Wheat crop being secured, but little effect has been observable in the Corn trade. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour very slow of sale, and heated lots pressed on the market at easier rates. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@23s. Wheat in retail demand at previous quotations. Red Western, 5s. 5d.@6s. 2d.; Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White Western and Canadian, 6s.@6s. 2d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. Corn nominally unchanged. Inferior White in fair demand for feeding purposes; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, prime Northern, 34s.@34s. 6d.; New Orleans, 30s.@33s.

Provisions—Beef very dull, and holders anxious to realize. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon, rather more doing at the recent decline. Lard firm; but business checked by the advanced pretensions of holders. No sales above 60s. Tallow without alteration. Butchers' Association 50s.

Produce—Rosin selling at 4s. 2d. for common. Sugar steady at former rates. Rice unchanged. Coffee inactive. Ashes—Small sales of Pearls a 33s. 6d., and Pots at 32s. 6d. Bark slow at 9s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d.@7s. for Baltimore. Cloverseed quiet, but firm, owing to a light stock. Linseed Oil selling at 35s. Spirits of Turpentine inactive—small sales at 39s.

Liverpool, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 18.

Cotton—In rather better demand, at steady rates; *sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.*

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the market very quiet, and no business of importance passing. Weather fine and more settled.

Provisions unchanged.

American Securities.

The London *Times* of the 18th says of the business of the preceding day: Illinois Central and Pennsylvania were slightly weaker. The business done was confined to Michigan Centrals of 1869, at 87 ex div. The closing quotation of Illinois Central shares was 22@20 discount. New-York Central shares 79@81. Erie shares 16@18. Pennsylvania Central bonds 90@92.

MEXICO.

Later from Vera Cruz and from the Rio Grande.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

Vera Cruz, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

Since my last nothing of importance has transpired in this region, or in Mexico, as far as we can learn here in Vera Cruz.

It is a fact, however, that when French residents refused to pay the "forced loan," they were furnished with passports and ordered to leave the country, but the French Minister, like Mr. Forsyth, demanded *that the order should be revoked, and it was done,* thus showing the respect and deference paid the representative of France.

Captain J. L. Henry, *special bearer of dispatches* from Washington to Mr. Forsyth, our Minister, came *passenger on the H. B. M. steam packet Solent,* from Havana. He is now in Mexico. It is understood here that Mr. Forsyth is instructed to demand his passports and withdraw his Legation, leaving the United States unrepresented, for a time at least, at the Mexican capital. The United States ordnance ship *Plymouth* has been ordered to be at Vera Cruz by the 30th inst., and await the pleasure of our Minister to bear him and his family home.

It is said here that three or four British war steamers are daily looked for, the war steamer *Basilisk* being already here. It is also said that if the next instalment of interest due from the customs here to the British bondholders is withheld, this port will be blockaded by a British fleet.

The Liberal party here seem to be in high spirits, but so far as I can learn everything throughout the country remains in *statu quo.*

From Brownsville, we receive intelligence one day later. The *Flag*, of the 19th, says:

We have dates from Monterey to the 3d of the present month. We find but little news in the papers beyond what we have already announced. The *Boletin*, of the 3d, publishes two letters from General Degollado, the Constitutional Minister of War, to Gen. Zuazua. In one of them, dated July 16, he says that he has received notice that on the 3d of last month there was a *pronunciamento* in Mexico for the Constitution of 1824, headed by Zuloaga, and another for Santa Anna; and that the soldiery of the capital turned against Zuloaga, who had fled with his Ministers, or had taken refuge in the house of the French Minister; and that there was still another *pronunciamento* by the people against the soldiery and for the Constitution of 1857, reformed; leaving at the head of the Government a Mr. Juan Jose Baz, and the army in command of Generals Parrodi, Rangel and Traconis. If this is true, Mexico is certainly in a beautiful state of confusion, and will offer a slight resistance to the entrance of the Constitutional forces.

In his other letter, Gen. Degollado informs Zuazua that Miramon had left Guadalajara on the 13th ult., with 3,000 men and 15 pieces of artillery, in the direction of Lagos. "It is stated," says the letter, "that he goes to fortify the bridge of Tolotatlan," but the General thinks the movement is to deceive Zuazua, and that he has either marched upon San Luis, or has taken another road for the City of Mexico. Degollado thinks that Miramon, whom he calls the hero of defeats, after having suffered those at Carretas and Antenquique, will now suffer a last and final one.

Those two letters speak of a proposition to unite the forces of the Constitutionalists before marching upon the capital.

Tampico is closely besieged by the Constitutionalists. They have possessed themselves of the important place of Tuspan.

Gleason Once More in the Field!—We have learned incidentally, that Frederick Gleason, Esq., whose retirement from the publication of the *Flag of Our Union* and *Gleason's Pictorial*, some years ago, when those admirable weeklies were at the height of their wide-spread popularity, occasioned (it will be remembered) both astonishment and regret throughout the country, has now on the *tapis* a new literary enterprise of greater magnitude and attractiveness than those, by the projection and successful operation of which he had earned the high reputation with which he then quitted the newspaper world. We welcome Mr. Gleason back to the profession, as one who has in every sense, done honor to it; and we make no doubt, the editorial fraternity everywhere will join us in congratulating him upon being released from the obligation assumed by him on selling the *Flag* and *Pictorial* to their present proprietor, not to resume the publishing business. It appears, that, for "a valuable consideration," (about $65,000,) Mr. Gleason has purchased the right to return to a vocation in which he has no superior in the world; and, as he has both the inclination and the most ample means to surpass all his previous enterprises, the public may expect soon to see a weekly family newspaper that will make their eyes shine.—*Boston Transcript, Aug. 28.*

John S. Dickey, Inspector of hulls, and Andrew Watson, Inspector of boilers for the port of Pittsburg, have been dismissed from office by the Secretary of the Treasury, for non-performance of their duty in the examination of one of the engineers of the ill-fated steamer *Fanny Fern*. The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the matter early in May, by an affidavit of Captain Thomas Rodgers, which set forth that John M. King, engineer, was on watch at the time of the explosion, that the Board of Local Inspectors at Pittsburg had not made sufficient inquiry in relation to the cause of said explosion, and that they had refused to revoke King's license.

On Tuesday last there was an earthquake in New-Hampshire. A letter from [illegible] says the earthquake was felt in that town and in Hanover. It shook the houses quite perceptibly, but the worst effect of the earthquake was to shake confidence in the stability of the granite hills of New-Hampshire.

YELLOW FEVER.

Citizens of New-Brighton—Castleton Board of Health—The Health Officer and the Iron Scow.

To His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

Sirs: The following document, emanating from the Castleton Board of Health, and signed by thirty citizens of New-Brighton, was placed in my hands by His Honor, the Mayor, on Saturday last:

New-Brighton, Aug. 26, 1858.

To the Board of Health of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: We beg to represent to you that the iron scow, which is used for burning the bedding and other materials from infected vessels at Quarantine, is allowed, whilst in actual operation, to float in front of, and in close proximity to, the dwelling houses at New-Brighton, to the great annoyance and alarm of the inhabitants; and we respectfully request that you will be pleased to issue peremptory orders that the scow shall not be used for this purpose elsewhere than in the lower bay.

I beg leave to state to your honorable Board, as a report relative to the above document, that the misrepresentations therein contained are *entirely incorrect*; and in proof of this positive assertion, and square denial of the allegations contained in the document of complaint, I respectfully submit the following affidavits:

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—David McLyman, being duly sworn, deposes and says—That he is and has been superintendent of the iron scow since the time she was at first placed in service at Quarantine; that the scow has never been used for burning refuse material from vessels except under his immediate supervision; that the scow has never been near the dwellings of New-Brighton, or in close proximity thereto, since she has been at Quarantine; that she has never been outside of the Quarantine anchorage north of a direct line from the Upper Quarantine buoy to the northern wall of the Quarantine inclosure except once, when, being at anchor within the anchorage, she broke her cable and drifted towards Robin's Reef light-house; and that then no combustion of refuse material was taking place upon her; and, besides, she was then immediately pursued, arrested and returned to the Quarantine anchorage, within half an hour from the time she parted her cable.

(Signed) DAVID McLYMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of August, 1858. Chas. S. DeForest, Justice of the Peace.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—Henry Simonson, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is special police officer, in the employ of the Commissioners of Emigration, and stationed at Quarantine. That he is and has been entirely conversant with all the Quarantine operations connected with burning refuse materials in the iron scow. That he has read the annexed affidavit of David McLyman, and knows the same to be true in every particular.

(Signed) H. SIMONSON.

Subscribed and sworn to this 30th day of August, 1858. Charles S. DeForest, Justice of the Peace.

Town of Castleton, Richmond County, ss.—John D. Manee, John Murray, Daniel Silvey and Wm. L. Williams, being duly sworn, depose and say, that they are bargemen connected with the Revenue Department at Quarantine; that they have been conversant with the burning operations of the iron scow during the present Quarantine season; that they have read the affidavit of David McLyman hereto annexed; and that they believe the same to be true in every particular.

(Signed), JOHN D. MANEE.
JOHN MURRAY.
DANIEL SILVY.
WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1858.

Chas. S. DeForest, Justice of the Peace.

The above affidavits speak for themselves, and the disparity between what is sworn to in them as a fact and what is stated in the document evidently as being believed to be true, shows how little credence should be given to representations made on paper, when the same are drawn up and manufactured by an interested party, for the occasion. It is an easy thing for persons to sign a document reflecting upon a public officer, after listening to a rehearsal of what one is anxious to believe to be true, but it is a much more delicate and difficult matter to make such charges after having personally examined into *the facts* of the case.

I take the liberty of saying, in connection with this case of complaint, and as a response to hundreds of others of a similar character which have been *preferred against me during the present quarantine* season, that they are all as unfounded as I think I have shown the one in question to be; and I beg leave to add, and to assure your honorable Board, that if the "squibbers in the newspapers" will postpone their attacks upon the Health Officer till the close of the present trying and threatening quarantine season, when he will have leisure to look more closely after his *friends*, he will take pleasure in replying to any official assault made upon him, as often as they shall be repeated, and as long as the newspapers will open their columns to such an *interesting* controversy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Quarantine, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Proposal to Stop the Staten Island Ferries.

To his Honor the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, of the City of New-York:

Sirs:—In regard to the petition which was received by your honorable Board on Saturday last, from sundry residents of Staten Island, asking the Health authorities of the port to prohibit the Staten Island ferry-boats *from stopping* at the Quarantine landing, and alleging as a reason therefor, that yellow fever was prevailing there,—I have to report, that, owing to the occurrence of seventeen cases, and nine deaths, *on the outside of Quarantine* this season, on *Staten Island*, and especially owing to *the fact* that a *glaring* account of these cases was given in the papers, an unnecessary alarm was thereby created, which has driven hundreds from the Island, and frightened as *many more who are remaining, so that some of them* have in all earnestness petitioned to have the ferry-boats cease landing at their wharf below Quarantine.

In considering the subject of the petition before your honorable board, two questions necessarily *arise, viz: First, as considerations* connected with the public health, or with the safety of passengers who travel on ferry boats call for the prohibition sought for; and, second, what damage will accrue to the public or to individuals, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

In answer to the first question, I desire to say, judging from past facts connected with the history of Quarantine, and especially from those connected with the port's experience in 1856, that, in my opinion, there is nothing more than seeming danger in allowing the ferry-boats to stop at their landing, just below Quarantine. In the whole of this matter, theory and fact are at war with each other. Theorists, with very good arguments, insist that there must be danger in nearing Quarantine with a boat-load of passengers, and hence they ask for a corresponding prohibition; while those who are swayed by facts, who are the old residents of the island, who have witnessed the ferry-boats stopping at the Quarantine-landing with perfect immunity to passengers, remonstrate against the prohibition, and challenge any person to cite an instance of yellow fever fairly traceable to the fact that the ferry-boats stopped at the landing below Quarantine.

In answer to the second question, as to the damage and inconvenience which will accrue, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted, I have only to say that I am not acquainted with the location of the residences of citizens who take the ferry at the landing below Quarantine, nor am I sufficiently versed in the business interests of the island to say how much damage in this respect would arise in case the prohibition should be resolved upon.

In 1856, and during the months of July and August of that year, there were fifty-three cases of yellow fever on the east shore of Staten Island—thirty-one cases on the outside of Quarantine, and twenty-two cases within the walls thereof, among the employes of the Institution. This year, so far, there have been, as reported by Dr. Walser, but seventeen cases in all, outside of Quarantine—(none at all for seven days past)—and none at all within the Institution as endemic; *not a nurse, orderly, washerwoman, or other employe has had the slightest attack of the disease.* In 1856 the Quarantine grounds were infected in almost every nook and corner, and cases of yellow fever occurred immediately outside thereof, in almost every direction; and yet the ferry-boats continued to ply, and land as usual at the wharf below Quarantine, without producing the least alarm, and without, as the result proved, any danger or detriment to passengers or to the island. *This year, so far, the limits of Quarantine have not been at all infected, and the number of cases on the island outside have been comparatively few, and hence, if the ferry-boats could make their regular landings in 1856 with impunity, it follows that there must be, at least, as little danger now.*

It is urged by those who seek the prohibition, that the danger of landing at the wharf below Quarantine, has been increased over that of 1856, from the fact that cargoes from vessels, not having had sickness on board in their port of departure, nor on their passage, are discharged at a wharf in Quarantine. This argument would have much weight if there were evidence that the discharging of such cargoes was followed by danger to persons who constantly live and breathe in the atmosphere next adjacent to where such discharging is going on. With a large family, I occupy a dwelling within a stone throw of the wharf mentioned; and during every day and night hundreds of persons pass and repass still nearer the wharf, and yet no member of my family has suffered from yellow fever, nor have the inmates of the grounds, other than those stevedores who have come directly in contact with the cargo and vessels. If the discharging of these vessels, upon which there has been no sickness, is thus proved not to be dangerous to those who constantly breathe the atmosphere surrounding them, it is a stretch of the imagination to suppose that passengers on the ferry-boats are endangered thereby, by landing at a wharf below Quarantine. It is only where localities are infected that it becomes dangerous to visit them. For six weeks past there have been on an average thirty cases of yellow fever in the wards of the Marine Hospital, and yet, strict attention having been paid to all things and in every respect, not a ward has been infected, nor has an attendant sickened. Therefore, unless the cargoes being taken out within Quarantine infect the atmosphere where the work is going on, a locality distant therefrom cannot be endangered, nor can passengers on the ferry-boats suffer from landing at the wharf below Quarantine.

But there is another view to be taken of the petition in question. A great alarm has been created in the minds of Staten Islanders, especially with those who are temporary residents, by the publication of an exaggerated account of the existence of yellow fever on the Island; and it must be admitted that the victims of that alarm are very much exercised—are made very miserable from the fact. To reach their homes from New-York, they are obliged to pass through the Quarantine anchorage, and to land at the ferry wharf next below Quarantine.

It has been charged that this alarm has been gotten up for a two-fold purpose, and by two classes of individuals, viz: by persons who have a large real estate interest, and who thought that the excitement would aid in the removal of Quarantine; and also by persons who desire to purchase property on the Island, and who thought that an alarm cry would add to their chance of getting it at a low figure. I make no such charge, and I cannot understand how the [illegible] ... obliged to stop just below Quarantine; and if to prohibit the ferry-boats from landing there, would allay the alarm, and such prohibition would not be a serious loss and inconvenience to the citizens of the island, I would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Quarantine, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

The Postmaster at Pulaski, Ky., whose name is Carter, has been detected in playing a sharp game on the Post-Office. The plan of operations was to address letters to the Department requiring a supply of stamps, purporting to come from other offices than his own, and forging the names of the respective Postmasters to them. He only selected such offices the mail matter of which had to pass through his office, and returns being made from the Department, would abstract the letters and appropriate the contents to his own use.

The Arkansas papers contain an address from a Committee appointed by the citizens of Little Rock, to the people of that State, upon the subject of the removal of free negroes from its limits. The address sets forth the mischievousness of that class of population in a slaveholding community, and asks that stringent laws be passed by the Legislature to remove them from Arkansas, and to forbid their return forever afterwards. The question was mooted two years ago, but failed.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* reports that Mr. Justus Blake, a well-to-do farmer, about seventy years old, hung himself in the shed attached to his house, in Northumberland, on the 23d inst. He was afflicted with an incurable cancer, which had destroyed his nose and nearly one side of his face, and one eye. He seems to have taken advantage of the accidental absence of every member of his family to end his misery with his life.

A private letter to a gentleman of St. Louis, written from Fort Laramie, has been published. The date is a day or two later than that received through the St. Joseph papers, mentioning gold discoveries, but the writer makes no mention whatever of such rumors, although in a position to give him early knowledge of the subject if any discovery of the kind had been made.

A colored camp-meeting commenced on Thursday in the woods at Marbletown, Ulster County, and was concluded yesterday. About 4,000 persons were on the ground on Thursday, and at the last accounts a number were converted.

MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Monday, Aug. 31, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	11	3	—
Flour, bbls	18,336	2,006	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls	860	—	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	21,063	1,426	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	—	—
Oats, bushels	[illegible],440	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	27	—	[illegible]
Whisky, bbls	187	—	[illegible]

ASHES—Are in demand at former quotations: [illegible] for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. at this figure.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk demand to-day, and sales have been made of two entire cargoes, [illegible] *H. Bartini* and *Hebe*, comprising 5,400 bags, at prices within a range of from 9¾c.@11¾c., ℔ ℔. The receipts of Rio, since the 16th inst., have been [illegible] bags. Stock in first hands, this evening, [illegible] bags Rio. The transactions in other kinds since our last, include 741 bags Java, part at 15¼c.@15½c.; and [illegible] bags St. Domingo, at 9½c. ℔ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand continues moderate at steady prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13½	13⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly and rather heavily. The demand is moderate, mainly for home use, at prices which are not satisfactory to holders, especially of standard superfine, fancy and low extra brands, which are least freely offered. Low grades of rejected Flour are plenty and depressed. There is not much inquiry for shipment. Sales [illegible] bbls., within our revised range.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 [illegible]
Rejected Extra State	4 [illegible]	@ 4 75
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	5 00	@— —
Standard Extra State	—	@ 5 [illegible]
Superfine Western	4 [illegible]	@ 5 [illegible]
Fancy Ohio	5 15	@ [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 [illegible]	@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible] 75	@ 7 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible] 70	@ [illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	@ 7 [illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $[illegible]@$6 50 from low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Sales [illegible] bbls., in lots, within the range. Southern is in moderate request at former rates; sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 80@$5 25 for rejected brands, $5 [illegible]@$5 75 for *low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 [illegible]@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands,* ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter is quoted at $22 ℔ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat opened with a moderate inquiry at uniform prices, but it closed heavy and languidly, buyers having any existing advantage; sales *21,000 bushels,—including very good new White* Canadian on private terms; ordinary White Western, in *store*, $1 22; new Red Western at $1 21; *fair* White Southern at $1 45 and good ordinary to fair new Red Southern at $1 [illegible]@$1 25 ℔ *bushel. Corn is plenty, depressed,* and cheaper; sales 46,500 bushels at 65c.@73c. for unsound mixed Western; 77c.@82c. for fair to good sound do.; 85c. for White Southern, and [illegible]@97c. for Yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping; 4,750 bushels Northern were obtained at 75c.@76c. chiefly 75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request within our previous range. Western, [illegible]; State, 50c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, [illegible]; Southern, 32c.@44c. ℔ bushel. A small lot of Barley was reported sold at 70c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The principal sales reported to-day were 8,000 prime Orinoco, within a range of from 24½c.@25c. ℔ ℔., usual credit.

HOPS—We can add very little to our report of Saturday. Holders continue to ask prices that buyers will not at present pay, for old. New are attracting more attention. There have been several rumors current to-day, of considerable quantities of both Eastern and Western New Hops having been contracted for, for future delivery, at prices within a range of from 12c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, [illegible]@31c., ℔ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in fair request, and we have heard of sales of Common at $1 65 ℔ 310 ℔s.; No. 1 at $[illegible] [illegible], and fine at $[illegible] ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 48c.@49c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue in request at strengthening prices. Linseed is in good demand, and is quoted at 74c.@76c., ℔ gallon. Small sales of Lard Oil transpired to-day at 90c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quoted at $17 40@$17 50 for Mess, and $15@$15 15 for Prime, with a moderate inquiry. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at our quotations. Our reference to City cured Pork, in Saturday's report, should have read ice-house cured. Cut Meats in fair demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6⅜c.@6⅝c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues in request, including dry Salted Middles at from 9½c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. 10,000 ℔s. of the latter were sold within the range. Smoked shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¼c.@11½c. Lard is salable and firm; 325 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11⅝c.@11⅞c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand, and is firm; sales [illegible] bbls. [illegible] 75@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $[illegible] for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $20@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at [illegible] for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and [illegible] for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 3c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $[illegible]@$3 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 bales Cloves, at 8c., nett; 300 bags Calcutta Ginger at 5c.; and 10,000 ℔s. Mustard at 3c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand has been good, to-day, and sales have been reported of 430 hhds. Cuba at from 7¼c.@8¾c.; also, 2,050 boxes Havana at [illegible], ℔ ℔., usual terms. The following is a statement of the exports of Sugars from Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas, to the end of July in each of the last four years:

	United States. Hhds.	Gt. Britain. Hhds.	Other Ports. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
1858	112,105	28,555	6,292	146,952
1857	122,070	39,643	8,060	169,773
1856	94,363	42,061	10,792	147,216
1855	121,532	34,411	14,590	170,533

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime at 10c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls, in lots, at 24½c.@24¾c., chiefly at 24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included only 150 bales Cotton at 3-32d. ℔ ℔., and some heavy goods at 12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 6d. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Ashes at 22s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d.; 100 cases Tobacco at 25s.; and 200 tons measurement goods at 25s. For Rotterdam, 50 bbls. Ashes at 22s. 6d.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OWING TO THE CELEBRATION OF Wednesday next, the opening of the Classes at St. John's College, Fordham, is postponed to Thursday, Sept. 2. R. J. TELLIER, President.

TO OWNERS AND CLAIMANTS OF WESTERN LANDS.—The subscriber will purchase Patent Titles to Western lands which have been sold for taxes, or prosecute suits for the recovery of the same. Persons desiring an interview or further information will call on me at the Banking House of [illegible], No. 15 Wall st., or address me through [illegible], No. [illegible] Post-Office. References: [illegible] Bankers, No. 15 Wall-st.; [illegible] & Co. Jewelers, No. 112 Broadway.
JAMES B. COBB, Attorney at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1858.

Detachment of Policemen.
Troop of Cavalry as Escort to the Grand Marshal.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES YATES.
Grand Marshal.

SPECIAL AIDS TO THE GRAND MARSHAL:
Gen. Wm. L. Morris, Gen. Paul R. Spofford,
[illegible] John Calhoun, U. S. N., Col. Thos. F. Peers,
Col. Henry F. Martin, Col. Edward Batchelor,
Col. Geo. B. Baldwin, Maj. Sam. M. Alford,
John E. Rice, Esq., Ambrose K. Striker, Esq.

FIRST DIVISION.
Troop of Cavalry.
First Division of New-York State Militia,
Commanded by
MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
Division Staff.

FIRST BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brigadier-General Charles B. Spicer.
Brigade Staff.
[illegible] Regiment......Col. Abram S. Vosburg.
[illegible] Regiment......Col. Henry Ronalds.
[illegible] Regiment......Lieut.-Col. Spencer H. Smith.
[illegible] Regiment......Lieut.-Col. William Kenck.

SECOND BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Col. [illegible]
Brigade Staff.
[illegible] Regiment......Col. Christian Schwarzwaelder.
[illegible] Regiment......Lieut.-Col. Samuel K. Zook.
[illegible] Regiment......Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Teller.

THIRD BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brig.-Gen. William Hall.
Brigade Staff.
[illegible] Regiment......Col. [illegible]
[illegible] Regiment......Col. George Lyons.
[illegible] Regiment......Col. [illegible]

FOURTH BRIGADE.
Commanded by
Brigadier-General John Ewen.
Brigade Staff.
[illegible] Regiment......Col. William Wilson.
[illegible] Regiment......Lieut.-Col. Henry [illegible] Weeks.
[illegible] Regiment......Col. James E. Ryan.
[illegible] Regiment......Col. [illegible]

SECOND DIVISION.
Under the direction of
COLONEL JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
Aid to the Grand Marshal.
Assisted by
Colonel Moses E. Crane and Rufus E. Crane, Esq., Aids.
Consisting of
I.
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Common Council.
II.
Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, in carriages, two abreast.
III.
Chairman of Committee, with the Mayor of New-York and Cyrus W. Field, Esq., in a carriage drawn by four horses.
IV.
Capt. W. L. Hudson, of the Niagara, Captain Preedy, of the Agamemnon, Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen—in carriage drawn by four horses.
V.
Capt. Dayman, of the Gorgon, Mr. Wm. E. Everett, Engineer, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen and Alderman James Davis—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VI.
Orator of the Day
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ.
Peter Cooper, Esq., representative of the Telegraph Company, and the officiating Clergy—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VII.
Lord Mayor, Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., and Most Rev. John Hughes—in carriage drawn by four horses.
VIII.
Officers of the Niagara and Gorgon, in carriages two abreast.
IX.
Officers of the New-York, Newfoundland and Atlantic Telegraph Company—in carriages two abreast.
X.
Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Clerks of the Board of Councilmen—in carriages.
XI.
Common Council of the City of New-York—in carriages two abreast.
XII.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.
XIII.
The Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City and [illegible].
XIV.
The Mayor and Common Council of Hudson City and Hoboken.
XV.
The Heads of Departments of the City Government.
XVI.
The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York and his Deputies.
XVII.
The Clerk of the County of New-York.
XVIII.
The Coroners of the City and County of New-York.
XIX.
The Board of Supervisors.
XX.
The Governors of the Alms-house.
XXI.
The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.
XXII.
The Central Park Commissioners.
XXIII.
The Commissioners of Emigration.
XXIV.
The President of the United States.
XXV.
The Heads of the Federal Departments.
XXVI.
The Governor of the State of New-York and Suite.
XXVII.
The Heads of the State Departments.
XXVIII.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
XXIX.
Members of the Society of the Cincinnati.
XXX.
Members of Congress and the State Legislature.
XXXI.
Band of the United States ship *North Carolina*.
XXXII.
Car of the American Express Company, with section of the Cable, drawn by ten horses, followed by the crew of the United States steamship *Niagara*, carrying Cable, escorted by a Company of Infantry.
XXXIII.
Car of Adams Express Company, with section of Ocean and Land Cable, drawn by ten horses.
XXXIV.
Printing Press, and Typographical Society.

THIRD DIVISION.
Under the direction of
LIEUT. COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Major S. G. Pinckney and E. H. Shannon, Esq., Aids.
I.
Foreign Consuls.
II.
Officers of Telegraph Companies.
III.
Militia Officers off duty.
IV.
The Reverend the Clergy.
V.
Judges and Officers of the Courts.
VI.
Members of the Bar.
VII.
American Geographical and Statistical Society.
VIII.
Chancellor, Professors and Students of the University.
IX.
President, Professors and Students of Columbia College.
X.
Chamber of Commerce.
XI.
Corn Exchange.
XII.
Scientific Societies.
XIII.
Mercantile Library Association.
XIV.
Members of various Societies for the Promotion of the Fine Arts.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of
GENERAL LUCIUS PITKIN,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. W. W. Leland and J. W. Downing, Esq., Aids.
I.
Veterans "1812," escorted by Second Company Washington Continental Guards.
II.
St. Nicholas Society.
III.
St. George's Society.
IV.
St. Andrew's Society.
V.
St. David's Society.
VI.
Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.
VII.
German Benevolent Society.
VIII.
Union [illegible] Society.
IX.
Italian Benevolent Society.
X.
Union and Benevolent Society.
XI.
Italian Union and Brotherhood.
XII.
Foreign Residents.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of
COLONEL JOHN W. STILES,
Aid to the Grand Marshal.
I.
Firemen of Brooklyn, Hudson and Jersey Cities.
II.
Young Men's National American Union Club.
III.
Caledonian National Standing Committee.
IV.
Residents of Staten Island, (North shore.)
V.
New-York Caledonia Club.
VI.
Cadets of Temperance.
VII.
New-York [illegible] Association.
VIII.
Cambrian [illegible] Society.
IX.
Workingmen's Clubs.
X.
Deputation of people from Randall's Island.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of
COLONEL THOMAS F. DEVOE,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. Samuel P. Patterson and Mr. D. J. Levy, Aids.
I.
American Institute.
II.
Mechanics' Institute.
III.
Officers of the United States Government.
IV.
American Telegraph Company, with Hughes' Printing Instrument.
V.
Inventors of Sewing Machines.
VI.
Sewing Machines on a Car, and Operatives at Work.
VII.
Piano-Forte Makers.
VIII.
Piano Fortes, on Trucks, with Performers.
IX.
Sewing Machines on a Car, with Operatives at Work.
X.
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers.
XI.
Glass Stainers, Operators at Work.
XII.
Model of United States Steam Frigate *Niagara*.
XIII.
Manufacturing Stationers.
XIV.
Daguerreotype and Photographic Artists.
XV.
Envelope Manufacturers.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Under the Direction of
ALFRED A. PHILLIPS, ESQUIRE,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
Capt. John Y. Ogden, Aid.
I.
New-York Turn-Verein.
II.
Allgemeine Sangerbund.
III.
Independent Singing Society.
IV.
Columbia Song Society.
V.
Krakehlia Dramatic Society.
VI.
Printing Card Press.
VII.
Cavalcade of Equestrians, Institute of Williamsburg.

EIGHTH DIVISION.
Under the Direction of
GEN. HENRY STORMS,
Aid to the Grand Marshal,
Assisted by
______, Aids.
I.
Builders of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
II.
Agricultural Interest—specimens of cattle, horses, &c.
III.
Workingmen's Association.
IV.
Palace Garden Delegation.
V.
'Longshoremen's Society.

NINTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of
Captain G. B. Mott.
Aid to the Grand Marshal.
Assisted by
______ Aids.
I.
Cartmen of the City of New-York.
II.
Milkmen of the City of New-York.
III.
Moulding and Planing Mill.
IV.
The Brewers, (with horses and wagons.)
V.
Electric Oil Charger.
VI.
E. Clampsus Vitus.
VII.
Coal Dealers, with specimens of American Coal.
VIII.
Gas Generating and Cooking Range Co.
IX.
Camphene and Alcohol Distillers.
X.
Steam Carriage.
XI.
Street Sweeping Machines.
XII.
Citizens generally.

ORDER OF FORMATION.

The several Divisions will form as follows, at 1 o'clock *precisely*.
First Division—The Military—on the Battery.
Second Division—In Greenwich-st., right on Battery-place.
Third Division—In Beaver-st., right on Broadway.
Fourth Division—Up Broad st., right on Beaver.
Fifth Division—In Cedar-st., west of and right on Broadway.
Sixth Division—In Liberty-st., west of and right on Broadway.
Seventh Division—In Dey st., right on Broadway.
Eighth Division—In John-st., right on Broadway.
Ninth Division—Beekman-st., right on Park-row.
The civic portion of the procession will march six abreast.
The procession will move at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

THE LINE OF MARCH

will be as follows:
Up Broadway to Park-row, through Park-row to the east gate of the Park—passing the City Hall—thence through the west gate of the Park into Broadway, up Broadway to the 5th-av., up 5th av. to 42d-st., through 42d st. to the north entrance to the Crystal Palace.
The several divisions will be dismissed after passing the Crystal Palace.
The societies, trades and others, composing the several divisions, will report at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on the ground designated for the formation of such division, respectively, to the Chief of Division to which they have been assigned.
The Special Aids will assemble at the quarters of the Grand Marshal, No. 2 East 33d st., at 11 o'clock, A. M.
The Marshals of Divisions will make their reports to the Grand Marshal at Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, immediately after 1 o'clock, P. M.
Divisions not in readiness to take the place assigned them in the column when the left of the preceding division shall have passed, will take position in the rear of the eighth, or last division.
No political devices will be allowed in the procession.
CHARLES YATES, Grand Marshal.

PROGRAMME OF FIREWORKS
ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
In front of the City Hall, exhibited by G. A. Lilliendahl, it being his first public display:
REVOLVING GLOBE.
POLKA QUADRILLE.
SATURN AND HIS SATELLITES.
COMPOUND SAXON WHEEL.
GRAND FINALE PIECE IN TWO DIVISIONS.
The first representing the steamers *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, both starting from the rendezvous in mid-ocean; and the second division representing the rejoicing of each State in the Union at the successful completion of the telegraphic bond between the two greatest countries on the globe.
In order to give the public as good a view as possible, duplicates will be fired of the above pieces, with the exception of the globe and finale piece.
In consequence of the danger of firing from the roof of the City Hall, a stand will be erected on each side for the firing of Rockets, Shells, Batteries, Colored Illuminations, &c., at intervals throughout the evening.
The grand original finale will cover the entire front of the Hall; on each side will be placed a steamer, and in the centre of the building an entablature with an appropriate motto supported by columns embellished with stars, representing the States of the Union; the whole surmounted with an allegorical representation of the bond of unity between the two nations. It is the largest piece of pyrotechnic art ever projected, the outlines of the different parts being artistically carried out in detail.

NOTICE.—THE BUTCHERS OF NEW YORK and vicinity, who will join in Celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, are requested to appear, mounted, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 M., at the "BALTIC," No. 34 2d-av.
Dress Regulation—Dark clothes, hat, white apron and check sleeves.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Grand Marshal.

BUTCHERS.—THE BUTCHERS OF THIS CITY, Brooklyn and Jersey City are requested to attend the meeting at No. 34 2d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the reports of the various Committees.
THOS. P. WAY, Chairman.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR of 1812 will assemble at Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall-st., in full uniform, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock precisely, to join in the Celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Let us all unite as a band of brothers on this occasion. Our brother Veterans of the adjacent counties are invited to join with us. P. S.—The Second Company of Continentals, under command of Capt. Lansing, have kindly volunteered to escort us. By order.
I. M. Phyfe, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. —SPECIAL NOTICE.—Members are requested to meet at the Rooms, No. 3 Chambers-st., at 1 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, to take part in the procession. The trade in general are invited to join with us, as above. Tickets for the Supper at the Apollo Rooms, in the evening, may be had at the leading printing-offices, and of the members. Price $1. Supper at 9 o'clock.
CHAS. McDEVITT, President.
T. C. Faulkner, Secretary.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

EXEMPT ENGINE COMPANY.—THE MEMBERS of this Company are requested to assemble at the Engine House, Centre-st., with fire cap, red shirt, black cravat, black pants and belt, on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 5 o'clock, preparatory to joining in the torch-light procession of the Fire Department.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Foreman.
Chas. E. Gildersleve, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF Cadets of Temperance, who intend taking part in the Atlantic Telegraph celebration on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1858, are requested to meet at their respective Section Rooms, and proceed thence to form in line on Fulton-st., right resting on Pearl-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M. By order of JAMES W. PEARSALL, Marshal.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House, to make arrangements to join in the Celebration of the Successful Laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and to receive tickets for the Excursion on Monday, Sept. 6. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
I. M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

FURNITURE

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS. —If you want iron bedsteads, hat-racks, garden chairs, store stools, mosquito rods, or any other ornamental iron furniture furnished in the best style, give me a call, and I will suit you. JAMES SCOTT.
Office corner Centre and Canal sts., factory Nos. 237, 239 and 241 Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. [illegible]), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

SILVER PLATING.—OLD WARE OF EVERY description replated or gilt equal to new. Silver-plated door-plates of every pattern, wholesale and retail.
E. J. [illegible], No. 134 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND NIGHT.
TO DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31,
second appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31,
BELLINI'S GRAND ROMANTIC OPERA OF
LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina......Senora Pepita Gassier
Lisa......Signora Goldoni
Count Rodolfo......Signor Gassier
Elvino......Mr. Ernest Perring
Teresa......Signora Avogadro
Conductors......{ MAX MARETZEK. ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager......Mr. Dubreuil
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes......$1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra......50
Family Circle......50
Amphitheatre......25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.
NOTICE:
NO PERFORMANCE
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.
Third appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
FRIDAY, Sept. 3.
THE FIRST OPERATIC MATINEE
will be given on
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 4.
Admission to all parts of the Academy......50 cents.
NO SECURED SEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

OPENING OF BURTON'S NEW THEATRE FOR THE SEASON,
TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1858.
Under the management of W. E. Burton......Proprietor
J. Moore......Stage Manager
This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the United States, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch has been constructed, which gives additional height to the stage front.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31—Second night of
MR. JOHN COLLINS,
the distinguished representative of Irish characters, and most celebrated vocalist of the day.
The comedy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Plenipo......Mr. Collins
Count Morocco...Mr. Smith | Prince Rodolph...Mr. Briggs
Donna Isabella Mrs. Parker | Lady Emily...Mrs. E. Smith
With the roaring farce of HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler Mr. Collins | Mr. Miller......Mr. H. Bland
Mr. Collins will sing several of his best songs, including "The Bould Soger Boy," and "Widow Machree," with original additional verses.
To conclude with A MARRIED BACHELOR.
In which Mr. Denham and Mrs. Bland will make their first appearance.
The Orchestra, newly constructed, under the direction of Herr Mollenhauer, embraces many celebrated soloists and best artists of the day.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE WILLOW COPSE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 31,
Boucicault's five act drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Luke Fielding......Mr. Couldock
Sir Richard Vaughan......Mr. Sothern
Col. Vanguard......Mr. Burnett
Augustus......Mr. Jefferson
Staggus......Mr. Peters
Dick Hulks......Mr. Varrey
Lady Apsley......Miss Mary Wells
Rose Fielding......Miss Laura Keene
Meg......Mrs. Sothern
Lucy Vanguard......Miss Sara Stevens
After which, EL BOLERO DE CADIZ.
By Mlle Lamoureaux and Mr. Geo. W. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE and Mr. DAVENPORT will appear Sept 6.
A new Fairy Extravaganza called LOVE AND LIGHTNING; Or, THE TELEGRAPH CABLE, atrociously local and furiously funny, will be produced on THURSDAY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
LAST WEEK. BRILLIANT HOUSES,
UNDIMINISHED POPULARITY.
THE LOVE CHASE and THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss JANE COOMBS,
the success of whose debut is acknowledged to be without a parallel, as
CONSTANCE and LADY TEAZLE.
Mr. Blake......as......Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Brougham......as......Charles Surface
Mr. Davidge......as......Sir Wm. Fondlove
Mr. A. H. Davenport......as......Wildrake
Mr. A. Howard......as Mast. Walter & Jos Surface
Mrs. H. P. Grattan......as......Widow Green
Miss Miller......as......Lydia
Promenade Concert at 7 and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
WEDNESDAY—A great bill in honor of the TELEGRAPHIC DEMONSTRATION.

H. C. COOPER'S
newly formed
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE
consists of
Miss ANNIE MILNER,
(Prima Donna,)
Mrs G. HOLMAN,
(Seconda Donna.)
Mr. B. MIRANDA,
(the great English Tenor, who will have the honor of making his first appearance in the United States on Sept. 6.)
Mr. G. HOLMAN,
(Secondo Tenore,)
CHARLES GUILMETTE,
(the eminent Baritone,
Mr. F. RUDOLPHSEN,
(Basso.)
Mr. H. C. COOPER,
Conductor, Solo Violinist and Director of the Music, and other Popular Artistes.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
FOR RENOVATION.
WILL RE-OPEN
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.
Newly painted—Re-decorated, Ornamented, &c., &c., and
With the best Company that has ever appeared on this Stage.
Two new pieces will be produced on the Opening Night.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31,
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE CORSICAN MAID.
John Smith......Mr. G. L. Fox
After which, the Pantomime of
PONGO.
Albino......Mr. G. L. Fox
To conclude with the Drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE LILLIPUTIAN COMEDIANS! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, now in the THIRD SUCCESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL WEEK of exhibition at this establishment. It embraces in its present programme five distinct parts, and will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
ANOTHER GRAND GALA NIGHT.
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
The splendid programme
rendered at
MR. BAKER'S BENEFIT
In such admirable style
as to elicit a general request for
its repetition,
will be repeated
On TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 31.
THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71st REGIMENT
will kindly assist, as before,
and the Messrs. Edge
will give
a most magnificent
DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
Other attractive features
will be added, and
no pains will be spared
to render this
occasion equal, in every respect, to that of
Mr. Baker's benefit.

THE DRUM CORPS
of the
FAMOUS 71st REGIMENT,
By permission of
COLONEL VOSBURGH,
WILL BE AT PALACE GARDENS,
THIS EVENING, Aug. 31.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
SIGNOR BLITZ, the World-renowned VENTRILOQUIST and MAGICIAN, and his 100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, EVERY EVENING—Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3. Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION.
HERRING'S EXQUISITE PAINTING,
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,"
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO'S, No. 353 Broadway, for a few days only.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS,
Open day and evening, No. 548 Broadway.
The most interesting and elegant place of resort in the City. Admittance 25 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
FREE TO THE MILITARY,
ON THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER.
The Military are invited to enter the Palace Gardens free of charge during the day and evening of 1st of September.
DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Managers desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7, or E. B. MOORE, New-York Times Office.
N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS, BLANK BOOKS, RODGERS' KNIVES, GOLD PENS, &c., &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 43 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have opened
AT RETAIL,
Their FALL IMPORTATIONS of
LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
Families about commencing Housekeeping or re-furnishing, are invited to examine their extensive Stock before purchasing.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

FALL OPENING,
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make a
GENERAL OPENING of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUGUST 30th.
Citizens and Strangers are invited to
EXAMINE, COMPARE and JUDGE!
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. Mercer-st.

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO. 509 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will exhibit
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
At RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUG. 30th.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open
MANTILLAS, RAGLANS and CLOAKS,
adapted to the present Season,
At RETAIL, on MONDAY, August 30th.
N. B.—Their regular Opening for Winter Garments will take place at a later day, of which due notice will be given.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL ST., cor. Mercer.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

FAMILY MOURNING GOODS!
BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAIDS, POPLINS, CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, &c., &c. An unrivaled assortment for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
FALL IMPORTATION!
20 cases of NEW GOODS will be offered Wholesale and Retail, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., consisting of
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
BLACK and BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES.
Also some New Materials for Deep and Second Mourning, manufactured expressly for this house, together with MANTILLAS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

FALL IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a superb assortment of new Fall goods of the latest Paris styles, consisting of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES, FLOUNCES AND DOUBLE SKIRTS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES, &C.
Also, the best selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
ever exhibited in New-York.
Novelties received by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

THE FIRST OPENING
FOR THE SEASON,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Will take place on Thursday, Sept. 2, when a choice assortment will be displayed of
Bonnets and Head Dresses,
Mantillas and Cloaks,
Boys' Clothing,
Boys' Hats and Caps,
Ladies' and Children's Shoes,
Infants' Wearing Apparel,
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

LADIES'
CLOTH RAGLANS AND DUSTERS,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
A splendid assortment now on hand, varying in price from $4 00 upwards.
Also, a superb stock of STELLA, CASHMERE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, very cheap.
W. K. PEYTON, Shawl and Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Will be offered to the public but a short time longer. The Broche and Stella Shawls, Blankets, Needlework, and Haberdashery, &c., will be offered at unequalled low prices. No. 289 Grand st., corner Eldridge.
Late A. G. COLBY.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of ladies' and children's bonnets
Have been received.
And a choice assortment is now ready
For the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
At
GENIN'S BAZAAR
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAMAGED GOODS.—PRINTED CASHMERES, worsted damasks, Poil de Chevre, Irish linens, tablecloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, muslins, sheetings, ginghams calicoes, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN STORE, No. 387 Broadway, near 20th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America—Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.
Price, $100, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A COSTLY ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM piano-forte for sale at No. 673 6th-av., near 40th st., 7 octave, elegantly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front, all the modern improvements, over strung bass, rich powerful tone, pearl keys, carved legs, celebrated City makers, two years' warrantee from May last and one of the most magnificent pianos ever offered for sale. Price $325, cost $600. In perfect order, and will be shipped if required. Must be sold for the highest price offered. Apply day or evening, for 3 days.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $35, $50, $60, $75, $85, $100, $110, $125, $140, $150 and $160. Second hand melodeons from $35 and upwards. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent and for sale on monthly payments. HORACE WATERS, agent, No. 333 Broadway.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor, grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR ORGAN, NEARLY new, in good order, four stops (principal, diapason base, diapason treble, and dulciana), and swell, will be sold for $300 by T. C. HOUGHTON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IS OUT
THIS (Tuesday) MORNING.
To clear the great
CABLE CELEBRATION,
which comes off on our regular publication day. Be sure to read
STEPHEN PAUL SHEFFIELD'S NEW WORK,
Entitled
SUNSHINE AND SHADOW; A STORY OF THE HEART.
Which commences in this number.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
only requires to be seen or read, to be appreciated and pronounced the best story paper published.
Sold by all News Dealers in the City and country.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH.
Composed expressly for the celebration by FRANCIS H. BROWN. The picture title bears a correct portrait of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., together with a vignette of the Niagara and an exact representation, in form, size and color, of the cable, with full explanations. Price 40 cents; sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
An accurate drawing, representing the size, form and color of the Atlantic Cable, with a full description of the same, appears upon the title page of the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by FRANCIS H. BROWN.
Price, for music and all, only 40 cents. Copies sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PORTRAIT OF CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.
Buy the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by F. H. Brown, author of "Happy Family Polka," &c., &c., upon the title page of which is a splendid likeness of Mr. Field. Price 40 cents; copies sent by mail.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SCHOTTISCH.
By Henry Kleber, with a picture of the Niagara laying of the cable at Trinity Bay. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 25 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.
Just received, by late steamers from France and England, a fine assortment of new and interesting STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, from the best Artists, consisting of
Views in Egypt, Russia, Rome, Switzerland, Germany, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, &c., on glass.
Views in Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Wales, on paper, colored.
English Statuary, some beautiful subjects.
Comic Scenes, Ghosts, &c., colored.
American Scenery, glass or paper, colored.
At Wholesale or Retail, by the
AMERICAN STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
Or
WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SWINGING SCHOTTISCH, with beautiful vignette; price 35 cents. Palace Garden or Singing Bird Polka, with vignette, as played by Baker's celebrated orchestra; 40 cents. "Theresa Polka," and Crinoline Waltz; 25 cents each. Songs, "Kind Words can never die," "The Angels Told me so," "Give me back my Mountain Home," and "My lost Carrie's Grave," 25 cents each. The above are all recommended and mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERsons can find the best of accommodations in the boarding department of Dr. TAYLOR'S Institution, No. 67 West 38th st. The house has been thoroughly refitted and is now in perfect order; has gymnasium, bowling alley, swimming and other baths free to boarders. The tables are unexceptionable and adapted to all.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET PRIVATE FAMily have a very desirable and pleasant large room, unfurnished, with bedroom attached, on the second floor, which they would let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; location in 29th-st., near 6th-av. For particulars, address KING, Box No. 134, *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON MURRAY-HILL.—TO LET, with or without board, a suite of rooms in a first-class house, near 5th-av. Also, a suite of rooms furnished, to married or single parties. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES or single to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 East 16th-st. The house is most pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD AT NO. 34 Cranberry, corner of Willow st. A front first-floor parlor, and side room attached, warmed by a furnace. Also, double and single rooms for gentlemen. The house within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Has modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board at No. 36 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; rooms newly furnished.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Families or single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms by applying at No. 76 Montague place, cor. of Henry st. Reference exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 30 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife and two single gentlemen can obtain good board at No. 116 Henry-st., where there are but few boarders. Within eight minutes walk of Wall or Fulton Ferries. Dinner at 6½. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, for two boys, age 13 and 14, location up town. A pious family preferred. Address HOME, Box No. 170, *Times* office.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 14 East 15th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A YOUNG WIDOW, living alone, in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Hotel—west of, and near Broadway—would rent a large, nicely-furnished parlor, on first or second floor, to a lady and gentleman, with board for the lady only. To a lady wishing to live genteel and retired, and where the lady of the house is young, lively and musical, this is an opportunity seldom if ever offered. All the modern improvements attached to the rooms. Answers received for one week. Direct to A. B. C., Broadway Post-Office.

TO PARTIES HAVING MORE HOUSE ROOM THAN THEY NEED.—A gentleman and wife, with two children, would like to procure board in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs, and 8th and 20th streets; an entire second floor preferred; the gentleman dining down town except on the Sabbath. Address, with real name, E. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office. Parties of the first respectability only need answer.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A SMALL FAMILY, residing between Union square and 23d-st., would let to an agreeable family a part of their well-furnished house, sufficient to accommodate from 4 to 8 persons, or would accommodate such a family with board and all the comforts of a home. Address HOME, at Price's Book store, Everett House.

NOS. 82 AND 84 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Families wishing to make arrangements for the Fall and Winter will find very desirable apartments with full board, which can be had immediately on application as above. The house and location are equal in every respect to any in the City.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE rooms than they require, will rent two very desirable ones at a moderate price to single gentlemen. Partial board given if desired. References required. Apply at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a quiet family; rooms on the second floor, and the house very pleasantly situated on Brooklyn Heights. Call at No. 252 Hicks-st.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—NEATLY FURnished rooms, including a suite of two or three rooms on second floor, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND OTHER rooms to let, with or without board, in the modern-built private house, No. 121 Varick-st., at prices to suit the times.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD—FURnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Apply at No. 73 2d-av. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL OR PARtial board, at No. 853 Broadway, near Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries: has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, for a gentleman, wife, 2 children, (aged 5 and 9,) and servant, on the Hudson River or in New-Jersey, within forty miles of this City, in a healthy location, where there is no fever and ague. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW desirable rooms are now vacant in the subscriber's farm mansion, near Glen Cove, suitable for families and single persons, with board, for the Fall months. Terms moderate. Apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. [illegible] Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee, about a quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 337 Spring-st.

TWINES AND CORDAGE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Low down for cash.
J. P. [illegible], No. 40 Beekman-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—TO GARDENERS AND [illegible]—A situation wanted, by a [illegible] practical hand at the raising and forcing of all [illegible] early fruit and vegetables, [illegible] green and hot-house plants [illegible] 8 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] years of age, a situation, as clerk in the [illegible] goods; has been at the business for six years, and would accept of low pay; has no objections to go to the country or the Western States. Good references given. Address a line to C. OSBORN, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Address T. M., box No. [illegible], *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITUation in a private family in any part of the [illegible] in the following capacity: Gardener, coachman, &c.; understands the care of horses and cows; [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent and industrious man; has good recommendations from his former employers, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address JOHN, No. [illegible] Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; is sober, and can give good recommendation from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. [illegible] Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands the business in all its branches, and also of good habits with good recommendations. Address F. B. F., at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANK OR COUNTING-room, by a young man 18 years old; writes a good hand, and can give the best recommendations. Address A. L. H., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper. Address J. H., Post-Office, Flushing, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can do up linen in style, understands meats, poultry and baking. Wages $8 a month. Also, her niece, a girl of 16, as children's nurse and chambermaid, can do plain, neat sewing. Wages $4 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as first-class cook, as waitress and chambermaid, as good cook and to wash and iron, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. [illegible] 6th av., near the Savings bank.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY, INTELLIgent girl, a situation as excellent cook; makes bread, cakes, pies and soups of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron, if required; understands her business, and will be found careful and attentive to orders; a steady home more than high wages wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth is well acquainted with the [illegible] and would travel with a family. South preferred if possible. She can give the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a permanent situation to do up-stairs work or assist in general housework in a respectable private family in the City, or would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, jellies, &c., &c.; the other as second cook; fully understands her business. Both would prefer a hotel, or large boarding-house. Best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPEtent person, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamberwork. Best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 83 East 32d st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and would not object to the country. Is a first-rate baker. Best of reference from last place. Address COOK, No. 10 Amity-place, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been in that situation for the last 12 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 852½ Broadway, at the Lady's Depository.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 248 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the housework of a small family; will be found willing to be useful. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 171½ 2d-av., in the grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first rate cook and good washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 32 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a respectable [illegible] cook, washer and ironer [illegible] for two days at No. [illegible] Dean-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] take care of children; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., corner of [illegible]-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as laundress and to assist in chamberwork of a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. [illegible] East [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED A LADY OF GOOD experience as forewoman, to go to Nashville, Tenn. Must understand all the fancy branches of the business; a good salary paid, and constant employment. Reference given and required. Apply at S. D. [illegible], No. [illegible] Chambers st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Must be ready to leave Thursday morning, Sept. 2.

WANTED—BY A VERY SMALL PRIVATE family, a steady, respectable, well-recommended girl for general housework. Apply at No. 39 West [illegible]th st., between 5th and 6th avs. German or Scotch preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, IN A WHOLEsale house; one who has a good New-England, New-Jersey, Ohio, or New-York State trade, preferred. Address Box No. 1,780 General Post-Office, naming last employment and references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
No. 43 Liberty-st., (upstairs.)
Having removed the entire stock of Messrs. Jolley & Tiers to No. 43 Liberty-st. I would respectfully call the attention of country buyers and the trade generally to the same, as it contains a large variety of staple and fancy goods, which will be sold for cash, at extremely low rates.
EDWARD [illegible], Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!
FLAGS!
BANNERS! BANNERS! BANNERS!
Flags for sale or to let.
Flags constantly on hand.
POWELL & HILL,
No. 153 South st., up stairs.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 164 Grand-st.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.—The New-York *Herald* bound in [illegible] volumes, from 1832 to 1858. Files of the *Tribune*, *Brother Jonathan*, from 1840 to 1848. *Picayune*, from 1850 to 1853, in volumes. Also, the New-York *Mirror*, neatly bound; also, a very select collection of music, neatly bound, in [illegible] volumes, consisting of songs, duetts, glees, overtures, quadrilles, waltzes, marches, &c., &c., the property of a noted musician, deceased. These are well worth the attention of amateur musicians. Will be sold cheap. To be seen at Mr. SCOTT'S, corner of 52d st. and 8th av. A 7 octave piano-forte by Nunns & Fischer; also, a very handsome bookcase.

EDITOR OF THE TIMES—DEAR SIR: DO you believe that advertising in the *Times* at a shilling a line will pay? If you do, will you please inform the public in general, and the ladies in particular, that there is an India Rubber Spring Bed, at No. 59 Beekman-st., that we wish them to see. Tell them that it is everlasting in its nature, clean, sweet and bug proof. They are placed on any bedstead at an hour's notice. Tell them further not to buy, if they can help it, but be sure and see them at the India Rubber Spring Bed Company, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 30 miles of superior quality, large size, Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 21 Wall-st.

A GOOD ENGLISH DINNER TO-DAY.—Just imported English Roast Beef and Scotch Salmon. Also for sale, in small quantities, fresh Herrings, Salmon, Beef, Potted Bloaters and Shrimps; English Soda Water and Gloster Cheese. RICHARDSON & HAYTER,
No. [illegible] Water, near Wall.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served to subscribers ... a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—School for Scandal—Love Chase.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Willow Copse.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Irish Ambassador—How to Pay the Rent—Married Bachelor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Model of a Wife—Stage-struck Barber—Limerick Boy.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Corsican Maid—[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—[illegible]

PALACE GARDEN—[illegible]—Fireworks, &c.

[illegible] HALL—No. 444 Broadway—Campbell Minstrels.

Ocean Steamers.

[illegible] for Hamburg ..... Sept. 1
[illegible] New-York, for Liverpool ..... Sept. 1
[illegible] New-York for Southampton ..... Sept. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] ..... P. M.
[illegible] ..... P. M.
[illegible] Erie Railroad ..... A. M. and P. M.
[illegible] Mail ..... A. M. and P. M.
[illegible] by Railroad ..... A. M. and P. M.
[illegible] ..... P. M.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Arabia, bound to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have European news this morning by two steamers, the *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 18th, a summary of the news by which we received from Cape Race, as delivered by the *North Star*; and the *Propeller*, from Galway on the 21st, three days' later. The *Propeller* left Galway at 9 P. M., on the day of her sailing, and arrived at St. Johns, N. F. on Sunday, but as the Telegraph lines were not open on that day, the news could not be forwarded until yesterday. Consols were quoted at 96½@96⅝ for both money and account. A decline is noticed in all qualities of Cotton, and a small advance in Breadstuffs, with an upward tendency. The most important news by this arrival is the bombardment of Djidda, the scene of the recent massacre of British and French residents, by the British steamer Cyclops, in consequence, as is said, of the delay of the Turkish authorities in granting proper reparation. The city was shelled for five days, when the Turkish Commissioner finally made his appearance, and promised to arrange the matter. Eleven of the assassins were subsequently executed, and four others were sent to Constantinople, to be dealt with as the Sultan should direct. The extent of the damage done to the city is not stated. Details of the India news confirm the telegraphic statements previously received. There is nothing else of special importance.

By the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* at this port from Liverpool, we have dates from England to the evening of the 18th inst. They are without especial importance. The ship *Abbey Langdon*, of New-York, was cast away on the Isle of Wight on the 13th inst., and while some of her cargo, which consisted of rice, was recovered, much of it, and the vessel itself, it was feared would be a total loss. The *Abbey Langdon* was a ship of 1,000 tons burden, built only four years ago at Hallowell, and belonging to Messrs. C. C. DUNCAN & Co. The *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, had been drawn off to have the damages received upon the Madeleine rock more thoroughly repaired, and her place was supplied by the *Pacific*, which was to leave for New-York on the 24th inst. The Queen of England was still at Berlin, the Emperor and Empress prosecuting their tour in the north-western departments. The treaty arranged by the Paris Conference was to be signed on the 19th. Later dates from India than those by the last steamer have been received. The news is of secondary importance. The rebels, though scattered, were by no means suppressed, but the commencement of the rains rendered campaigning against them more practicable.

The *Empire City*, from Havana on the 24th, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings our Havana files to the 23d, but no intelligence of interest. The *Nancy* is still detained, but only until some of the tedious formalities of Spanish law have been complied with.

We have from Venezuela information that the work of enforcing the Anglo-French intervention has been commenced. Laguayra and Porto Cabello are in a state of blockade, and are to remain so until the refractory Government accedes to the demands of the assailants. A large number of coasting vessels had been captured.

Intelligence of slight moment reaches us from Mexico. It merely confirms the reports already received. It is stated on the authority of letters said to have been received by Gen. DEGOLLADO, that ZULOAGA has abandoned the Government; but this story is an old one, still lacking verification.

The Government has telegraphed to Charleston, through the War Department, to the U. S. Marshal of that District, to have the negroes on board the slave-brig *Echo* removed to Fort Sumpter, about five miles from the city. Arrangements are to be made for their restoration to their native land. Twelve of them have died since the capture of the brig.

Several new cases of yellow fever were yesterday brought to the notice of the Mayor and health authorities. One of the men taken from on board the *Rattler* died yesterday morning, and the other case was considered by Dr. ROCKWELL to be approaching a fatal termination. The first resided at No. 205 Division-street, and the other at No. 40 Rutgers-street. Two additional cases occurred originating on board the steamer *Philadelphia*. JOHN COLE, an assistant engineer, died at the corner of Warren and Washington streets, and a shipmate also lay there sick of the same disease. Dr. ROCKWELL pronounced them sporadic cases of yellow fever. There were also rumors of other cases, but could not be traced to any reliable source. The *Philadelphia* was ordered to the Lower Quarantine. Two cases were reported in Brooklyn, both of whom had been employed as lightermen at Quarantine. Dr. BOYD had the first case conveyed to the hospital at Flatbush, where the patient died. The particulars of the remaining case have not been made public.

The New-York Turnvereins celebrated their eighth anniversary yesterday at "Conrad's Garden," Yorkville. It was one of those German festivals which are so pleasant to witness, but which have been of late so frequent that they present little novelty to the public. Although the day was fine and the attractions the best of the season, the attendance was not so large as might have been expected. A concert by nineteen societies, constituting the Saengerbund, a tournament on the river, and sundry gymnastic exercises, were the features of the day. An unfortunate accident in the course of the afternoon threw a gloom over the subsequent festivities. Every available spot fronting the river was densely crowded by spectators to witness the tournament, and a tree laden with about fifty adventurous men and boys, snapped at the root, and some individuals were injured. Mrs. THORN, of No. 566 Fourth-street, was badly wounded in the head, her scull being fractured. Mr. RADLEFF, one of the Turners, was also severely injured, as was a Mr. CROSSE and a little girl. Altogether this celebration of the Turnverein was not equal to those of former occasions.

A meeting of the lotholders of Evergreen Cemetery was held last evening at Washington Hall, East Brooklyn. A report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting (July 9) was read and adopted. After a lengthy discussion in relation to the past management of the affairs of the Cemetery, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to apply to the Courts for a receiver, unless the officers of the Cemetery make a satisfactory report and exhibit of their books to the Committee; and that the Committee have power to take such action in the premises which to them may seem necessary to protect the interests of lot-owners. Messrs. William H. Butter, Dr. O. H. Smith, Tunis H. Duryea, Robert Miller and James S. B. Thursby were appointed said committee. Adjourned, to meet again at the same place on Sept. 15, at 7½ P. M.

The Board of Councilmen failed to obtain a quorum yesterday.

The various Republican Conventions of the City met last evening for the purpose of selecting Delegates and alternates to the State Convention which meets on the 8th of next month, at Syracuse. The proceedings though very spirited were conducted in quiet. We give the result, so far as learned, in another column.

The programme for the great Cable demonstration and commemoration on Wednesday, we publish in full this morning. The parade of the military and the procession of the trades and civic societies promise to be extraordinarily imposing. The evening is surrendered to the firemen's parade, to illuminations and fireworks. Trinity Church celebrates a *Te Deum* in the morning. The Crystal Palace will be the centre of attraction in the afternoon, where presentations will be made to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, Mr. EVERETT and the *Niagara* seamen with an address of congratulation and compliment. Mr. FIELD will deliver an address upon the history of the Ocean Telegraph. It does not appear from the official announcements, that Mr. EDWARD EVERETT has accepted the invitation to be present, to take part in the exercises. It is to be a day of general abstinence from business, of rejoicing, thanksgiving and demonstrations of delight. The whole affair will not, however, end with Wednesday, there being reserved for Thursday other illuminations, fireworks, and public dinners. The City is already swarming with an unparalleled crowd of visitors, attracted by the brilliancy of the occasion.

The Butchers' Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the cable celebration, directs that those who intend to take part in the demonstration appear mounted at 7½ A. M. with black clothes and hat, white frock and checkered sleeves—at the "Bull's Head," No. 24 Second-avenue.

Health Officer THOMPSON, in a communication to the Board of Health, yesterday, advised, if it could be done without detriment to the interests of the people of Staten Island, and especially if it would contribute to allay the unnecessary alarm concerning the spread of the yellow fever, that the petition be granted which desired that the Staten Island ferry-boats be stopped from their usual trips for a season.

The Farmers' Club held a very interesting meeting yesterday. The main topic of discussion was the vegetables which can most profitably be raised for the New-York market, and the best methods of their cultivation.

Two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated by the Brooklyn Common Council last evening towards the expenses of celebrating the 1st September, and a resolution was adopted, directing the City Hall to be illuminated, and requesting the citizens to illuminate their stores and dwellings.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, when a communication was received from the Water Commissioners, asking that the contract for the work be so far changed as to have a covered conduit from the ponds beyond BAISLEY'S to BAISLEY Pond, instead of an open canal, at an increase of $135,000 in cost. The subject was referred to the Water Committee.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution prohibiting persons in any way connected with Quarantined vessels from entering the city without a permit.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were generally depressed yesterday. Cotton was salable and steady. Rio Coffee continued in active demand. Sugars were more sought after. Pork was in request, and was firmer. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Cable Celebration on Wednesday.

The formal celebration of the successful laying of the Ocean Telegraph, which is to be observed next Wednesday, promises to be the largest and most imposing demonstration which our City has ever witnessed. Most of our sister cities throughout the Union, and the British American possessions, devote the day to the commemoration of the same very extraordinary event. But here it has already given new activity to every department of business—as our advertising columns testify—quickened the pulse of trade, and turned the dullest season into one of unwonted activity. The City is already *full* of strangers, many *who had business here hastening their visits* on this account, others drawn in simply to be spectators of a display that will be remembered long as a day to date from. The programme of the day includes a parade of the first Division of the military, who begin their march from the Battery at 1 P. M., toward the Crystal Palace. Their procession will be joined by the Civil Societies, the Benevolent Associations, the Turners 6,000 strong, the Veterans, the Mercantile Library clerks, the British citizens here resident, and the representatives of the innumerable trades, bearing devices, machinery, and symbols of their employment. In the evening the firemen turn out in full force, escorting the Company from the Crystal Palace down Broadway to the Park. Flags of the shipping and of public offices will be displayed, and thousands of banners along the line of march and elsewhere. At the Crystal Palace, Mr. FIELD, Mr. EVERETT, Capt. HUDSON and the *Niagara* tars will be congratulated with addresses, while for these honored parties Mr. FIELD will reply. At Trinity Church, in the morning, a *Te Deum* will be celebrated. Illuminations and volunteer fireworks will make the City one broad blaze of light at night. Altogether, without a question, this greatest event of the age will be commemorated in New-York after a style worthy of it, and of the City's appreciation of its commercial and moral value.

The Last News from India.

The news from India by the last mail is more favorable than three months ago any one would have looked for. The Gwalior army has at last been finally disposed of, and the troops employed against it have gone into quarters for the remainder of the hot season. The Moulvie, who was the leading spirit of the insurrection in Oude, and the Begum's right-hand man, was killed in one of the late skirmishes, so that resistance in masses in the open field seems all but over. How much of the trouble which everybody has always anticipated, even under the best of circumstances, in the shape of guerilla war, carried on by small parties of roving vagabonds there is to follow, still remains to be seen. That the contest will eventually dwindle into this, if it has not already done so, there cannot be a doubt. The cohesive power of a large army lies altogether either in victory or discipline. Defeat, or any sort of adversity, united with insubordination, invariably causes the men to split into small bodies, which can not only subsist themselves more easily, and fly more readily, but even plunder more successfully. Bands of robbers rarely endanger the security of an empire, but they can harass an army dreadfully, above all when the *scene of their exploits* is in India and the army is European. Native police can, certainly be no longer relied on to *deal with the emergency*, and the mere fact that British troops will be required in large numbers to supply their places, is one which no Chancellor of the Exchequer, for many a day to come, will care to grapple with. The army in India already amounts to 80,000 European soldiers of all arms. There is no likelihood of a less number sufficing for some time to come, and India is farther from being able to pay her own expenses than she has been for the last thirty years. It is not very much of an over-estimate to say that half this number will need to be replaced every two years, to fill up the losses occasioned by casualties and disease; and this, together with the demands of the Navy, and the garrisons of the rest of the Empire, will form a very serious drain upon the working population of the United Kingdom, above all when the steady flow of emigration is taken into account. The facilities offered by cheap steam communication with all the colonies, to persons desirous of emigrating, are daily increasing, so that the mother country will, before many years, be actually in closer connection with Australia than she was with Ireland at the beginning of the present century. In all of them Democracy of the broadest kind has now all but undisputed sway. In Australia manhood suffrage is already the law in more than one of the settlements, and there is a Democratic sentiment pervading the community, much more powerful in its effects than any formal act of the Legislature. It is impossible to suppose that England can resist the influence of the colonies, as long as steamboats and the telegraph bind her to them, or that people at home will remain very much longer quiet under restrictions and disabilities which their brothers abroad have repudiated. India has, either opportunely or inopportunely, as it may turn out, come into the field to complicate the position of affairs. It promises to impose on the mother country all the burdens of a great war for years after the excitement of a great war is over. Moreover, all the advantages to be derived from keeping it, are felt by a small class; while the disadvantages fall upon every man who has a family to support, or a farm to till. An income tax which has no better object in view than the maintenance of an empire for younger sons to govern and patrician politicians to squabble for, is not a luxury which accords much with the temper of the times. There is a theory about India which is just now very strongly urged upon public attention in England, which certainly has many claims to respect, and wears an aspect of great nobleness. While it is acknowledged that it was a mistake in the first place, even to have made the conquest, it is argued that now that it is made, Great Britain has a mission to fulfill towards it, which she is bound by every tie of duty and honor to carry out. It is declared that, patent as may be the material advantages of leaving the Hindoos to their fate, moral obligations of the most sacred kind oblige the British nation to hold them in subjection till they have civilized and Christianized them.

There is something exceedingly fascinating in the notion that one has a great mission to execute, but few fascinations are powerful enough to resist the sledge-hammer logic of heavy taxation and great loss of life. In a year the glories of Lucknow and Delhi and the horrors of Cawnpore will have been forgotten, while thousands of the youth of the country will yearly fall victims to disease when trying to prevent "breech-clouted savages" from cutting each others' throats. A people thoroughly well off, as far as good clothing, employment and education are concerned, might support such burdens with alacrity, but the English people will not bear such a strain on their patience and their pockets as long as the masses exercise so little influence on the national destinies.

Mr. Speaker Orr on the Rights of Niggers.

Speaker ORR has been giving rather a severe blow to the Commercial Conventions, and other wiseacres, who have been clamoring for *the reopening of the Slave-trade, at a barbecue in Craytonville, South Carolina.* He denounces the scheme,—first, because of the danger it would entail to the whites to have themselves surrounded by large herds of savages, unused to submission, ignorant of the white man's superiority or unwilling to acknowledge it, ferocious by nature, and rendered doubly ferocious by the irksomeness of Slavery; and secondly, because it would be unjust.

The first part of his argument commends itself to attention at a glance. A huge influx of savages, fresh from the woods, would certainly seriously complicate the already abnormal relations of the different classes of Southern society, and might possibly place it on the edge of that abyss of disorder and violence into which Southern journalists daily expect to see the North plunge headlong, and of our proximity to which our rejoicings over the Atlantic cable are looked upon as one of the surest indications. Free-love communities, socialism, Fanny Wrightism, Fourierism, and all the other *isms*, upon which the Southern mind looks with so much horror, are certainly great evils, but they are not half so dreadful as the presence on a plantation of two or three hundred Balonda or Bashinje, fresh from the banks of the Quango, entirely unconvinced of an overseer's right to cowhide them, and with a strong taste for the flesh of babies. Better let a few poor whites exist a little longer, deprived of the *inestimable* luxury of owning niggers, and pay high prices for field hands, than bring in shiploads of the real *unadulterated article, quite untamed* and stark naked. Speaker ORR is evidently wiser than his generation. Twelve hundred dollars is a high price for a "negro fellow," civilized and christianized though he be; but the raw material from Guinea might prove dear at any price.

In denouncing the Slave-trade, however, on the ground of its injustice, or the absence of any right on our part to open it, and carry it on, it seems to us Mr. ORR goes too far. This argument proves too much. There are a great many things which must not be discussed on abstract principles, and this is one of them. We know from Parson BROWNLOW, JOHN MITCHEL, and many other lights of the Southern church and Southern literature, that it would be a vast gain for the African negro to seize him, import him, and set him to work on a cotton plantation. But, to our great surprise, Mr. ORR thinks that we have no right to improve a man's condition against his will, to save his soul, or wash the dirt off him whether he likes or not. The doctrine itself is perfectly familiar to us, to be sure, as we have always professed it ourselves, but we are astonished that a son of the South should utter such sentiments in the presence of an audience of high-toned Southrons. Is there no tar in Craytonville? Has the supply of feathers run short? Are all the rails burnt up? *What has come over the chivalry?* We thought it was a cardinal point in their creed, the negation of which entailed social damnation, that any inferior race who did not take the Southern view of happiness might lawfully be caught and set to pick cotton, and be well whipped. This reduces Slavery to a mere machine for cultivating the cotton-plant, and deprives it of the nobler character in which we all love it so much, and are so proud of it as an institution for the regeneration and evangelization of the perishing heathen. "Are we to constitute ourselves judges of what will improve the condition of other nations, and proceed to execute that judgment against their consent?" asks Colonel ORR. "If the argument is worth anything for the African, would it not apply equally to the European or Asiatic? How many of the sons and daughters of Europe and Asia would be elevated in their moral and physical condition, if they were transplanted, even as slaves, to this country? Could they be numbered by less than hundreds of millions? Would it be right to constitute ourselves their judges, and then become the executioners of our judgment, to make them slaves. Away with such doctrines and principles! They have no foundation in humanity, philosophy, morality or religion."

Mr. ORR's "doctrines and principles" upon this question are as sound as any man could desire to have promulgated. But there is a conclusion which flows from them irresistibly, of which we fear the worthy Colonel did not think, and which, luckily for him, his audience did not perceive. If Africans, and Europeans, and Asiatics, dwelling at home, have their inalienable right to judge which is best for their own condition secured to them by "humanity, philosophy, morality and religion," while living at home in their own country, they certainly do not lose it because their forefathers were brought by force to the United States.

If we have no business to judge what is best for a wild negro in Guinea, *à fortiori*, we have no right to judge for a civilized negro in South Carolina. There's the rub. If we may not lawfully seize and sell a naked cannibal for his own good, certainly we may not dispose of an American church member, or skillful carpenter, or accomplished cook. To deny a capacity for managing his own business to Colonel ORR's valet, which we accord to the denizens of the banks of the Zambesi, is sheer absurdity. There must be another barbecue got up to settle this little difficulty.

What will Kansas do Next?

A correspondent, writing from Lawrence, whose letter was published in yesterday's TIMES, contradicts the assumption of the Washington *Union*, that, by rejecting the English bill, Kansas virtually voted to remain a Territory, and states that an energetic application will be made at the approaching session of Congress for her admission into the Union.

It was, certainly, a blunder of the Government organ to interpret the recent election as a vote against a State organization. The wish was, no doubt, father to the thought, and a very silly father, indeed. The people of Kansas voted against the Lecompton Constitution, and they voted against nothing else. Accustomed as they are to traps, they could not have understood that the English bill covered a snare of the kind intimated by the *Union*. It may, or it may not be, that they are ready to come into the Confederacy. Our correspondent says they are. That is his opinion, formed from such information as is accessible to a sagacious observer on the spot. But, before the close of the next Congressional session, Kansas will speak for herself on that question, one way or the other, either by an express application, or by a silence no less expressive. It is her own affair entirely whether she shall knock at the door of the Union or not.

If, however, she should present herself with a Republican form of government, it will be the wisdom of those who hope the contrary not to oppose her entrance. Let them rest satisfied with what they have already done to trammel her will and crush her rights. In the abused name of popular sovereignty, seven-eighths of her people have been for years systematically trodden under the heels of power and fraud. That game should now be regarded as played out. It is time that popular sovereignty in Kansas should cease to mean popular subjugation. Those functionaries a Washington who may not like the kind of Senators to be sent on from the new State, should remember that they are estopped from pleading any technical objection, such as want of sufficient population. They have already intimated a lurking design to rest their case upon that objection. It will not do. The English bill, with Lecompton annexed, waived the population question, and it is too late to revive it now. Whatever may be thought of the necessity of a representative population, as an abstract theory, it can have no practical application as a bar to the admission of Kansas. There has been enough of partisan chicanery already about the Kansas question. Let its future be divested of party trickery, and settled solely upon the merits. And unless the Democrats desire to play into the hands of their opponents, they will assuredly make no further objection to Kansas, whenever she may think fit to seek position as a State, provided only that she shall have complied with *the requirements of the Constitution.*

ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING AT TARRYTOWN.—An "*Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Corruption*" mass meeting of such citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, without distinction of party, as are disposed to sustain the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, and to renominate him for Congress, is called for Thursday next, the 2d prox., at Tarrytown. Mr. H., though elected as a Democrat, opposed the Kansas policy of the Administration, inflexibly and persistently. On the ground of his acts in Congress he makes his appeal to the people of his district. They will have a fair opportunity to say whether they approve or disapprove his course. It is stated that the following speakers will positively be present and address the meeting, viz.: JOHN W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia; the Hon. D. DOUGHERTY, and the Hon. H. W. DAVIS, of Baltimore; the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York; and the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, of Westchester.

The meeting is to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

SUSPENSION OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM EUROPE.—We are now four days without any telegrams from Valentia, and it seems an age since we heard from the other side of the Atlantic. But, in this case, no news may be regarded as good news,—for if anything had turned up of sufficient importance to send across the wires, the electricians would have continued to send it to us, as they did the *intelligence of the treaty of peace* with China. It would be a peice of rare good fortune if another telegram should be received *to-morrow*, to give *éclat* to the great celebration.

Death of George Combe.

The *City of Baltimore* brings intelligence of the death of Mr. GEORGE COMBE, author of *The Constitution of Man*. Mr. COMBE left Edinburg early in the Summer to visit his relatives in the South of England according to his annual custom, and had stopped a the hydropathic establishment in Surrey to visit friends residing there, when he was suddenly attacked by a pulmonary complaint, to which he was subject, and died at that place after an illness of a few days. His age was 70 years.

Mr. COMBE was a native of Scotland, born in 1788. His parents were rigid Scotch Presbyterians, uneducated and of moderate circumstances, and excessively strict in the religious discipline of a family which numbered seventeen members. The London *News*, in an elaborate notice of Mr. COMBE, remarks that "the want of knowledge, and the asceticism of the well intentioned parents, caused the death of several of their children, and materially injured the health of the rest. Such is the testimony of the two brothers, in their reminiscences of the low, damp situation of their father's dwelling, at the brewery of Livingston's-yards, near Edinburg, and of its crowded and ill-aired rooms, and of the dreary Sundays and dismal sectarian instruction, which was all that their parents attempted to give them in person. No doubt the experience tended to turn the attention of the brothers GEORGE and ANDREW to the subject of the conditions of health, and to deepen their convictions to the utmost that their nature admitted."

GEORGE COMBE was nine years older than his brother ANDREW, and was bred to the law; became a writer to the *Signet* in 1812, and practiced his profession in Edinburg. In the year 1815, the doctrines of GALL and SPURZHEIM were brought under discussion in Edinburg, and the attention of Mr. COMBE was directed to the science of Phrenology. An interview with SPURZHEIM, who visited Edinburg about the same time, led Mr. COMBE to a careful examination of the new theory, and from an investigation he became a believer and an earnest champion. With his brother ANDREW, he became phrenologically controversial. Letters were published, in which the brothers described each other's characteristics as defined by the organs developed on their skulls, and in spite of the sneers of the reviews and the refusal of the encyclopedists to commit the handling of the subject of Phrenology to the believers in the new science, the public faith grew, mainly through the efforts of GEORGE COMBE, who saw in it a new solution of the problem of the structure and functions of the brain. In 1826, the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" was instituted, for the purpose of supplying good and cheap books to the working classes; but unfortunate circumstances caused a delay in the issue of its publications, and it was only in 1827 that its first tract was printed. Six weeks before its appearance, GEORGE COMBE read before the Phrenological Society of Edinburg the first part of a work, to which he gave the title of *The Harmony between the Mental and Moral Constitution of Man and the Laws of Physical Nature.* This was the germ of his celebrated work, entitled *The Constitution of Man in Relation to External Objects.* The Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge having refused to publish among their cheap series any work on Phrenology, Mr. COMBE set himself in earnest to follow up the undertaking he had already begun. Among the works on that subject, which followed each other rapidly from his pen, were the *Elements, Outlines* and *System of Phrenology*, a volume on *Moral Philosophy* and *Lectures on Popular Education.* In 1833, he married Miss CECILIA SIDDONS, and four or five years later gave up the practice of his profession. In 1838, he visited the United States, and remained here for two years, lecturing on Phrenology, and preparing a journal of his tour, which was afterwards published under the title of *Notes.* His reception in this country was cordial in the extreme. SPURZHEIM had died here a few years before Mr. COMBE's arrival, and the believers in Phrenology looked to the latter gentleman as the legitimate successor to the honors paid to the lamented leader. The *Constitution of Man*, first published in 1828, was reprinted here, and reached an enormous sale. It is by this work that Mr. COMBE is chiefly known. Its circulation in Great Britain soon ran up to 100,000 copies, and it has been translated into several languages. After his visit to the United States, Mr. COMBE passed some years in travel on the continent. The later years of his life were a period of infirm health, incapacitating him for active efforts.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The indomitable MAX MARETZEK resumed his chair at this house last evening, and attracted, as a matter of course, an immense gathering. A few of the subscribers who were not in town exhibited a vacant stare in their seats, but otherwise the capacity of the house was fairly represented with eager and intelligent faces. Every convenient part was crowded.

The programme was of the Max Maretzek kind; that is to say, it introduced two new singers without any botheration, and an *ensemble* perfect in every respect. The prominent characters in the opera of "La Somnambula" were cast as follows: *Amina*, Señora GASSIER; *Elvino*, Mr. PERRING; *Rodolpho*, Signor GASSIER; *Lisa*, Signora GERBONI.

This opera of BELLINI's is one of those things which return to us as pleasantly as Spring. Hear it howsoever often we may, there is always something *fresh and invigorating in its airs.* In the regular way of business it affords us an invariable opportunity *for speaking of the opening of the season*; and so trite is criticism on the subject, that we may well dispense with anything more than a mere record of its production last night.

The commanding attraction of the evening was the *début* of Mme. GASSIER. Of late years this lady has filled the public eye of Europe and satisfied its ear. Her reputation justified much flourish, her powers much eulogy. Under Mr. MARETZEK's direction she has appealed to our appreciation without any vulgar antecedent. Simply for what she could do, she asks approbation. The verdict will, we think, be satisfactory to all parties. Mme. GASSIER possesses the freshest voice we have had in this country for many years. It is of extensive compass, verging, we should suppose, on three octaves; well *timbred*, equable throughout, and of the pure soprano quality. Her execution is very great—in this opera equal to Mme. LA GRANGE's, and purer, because more Italian in method than that lady's. The *rôle* of *Amina* does not afford us an opportunity to judge of her dramatic capabilities lyrically or histrionically. In musical declamation it seems to us that Mme. GASSIER may have to go through the ordeal of another *début*. Abandoning this reflection, we have nothing but praise to bestow on the performance of last evening. A delicious voice, admirably managed, and woven into garlands of fragrant melody, fairly intoxicated the audience. Long before the first act was over the house was in an ecstasy of delight, and when the final scene came, enthusiasm had usurped the place of judgment, or rather joined hands in fraternal regard and admiration. We have no recollection of a more genuine success.

Mr. GASSIER was of course received with his old favor. How excellently he can play the *rôle* of the Count, is known to *all our readers. It is* unnecessary, therefore, to add that on the present occasion he did, as he always does, his best, and divided the applause with the most deserving.

Mr. PERRING was the Elvino. This gentleman has been before our public for some time, and in concerts and oratorios has made his mark. Last evening was, we are informed, his *début* on the lyric stage, and if such be the case, it must be considered an unusually successful one. Mr. PERRING has a sweet voice, and is an excellent musician. In a part which, at the best, is high and embarrassing, he succeeded in winning the approbation of the audience. It will be his own fault if he does not become a favorite with the public. He is much better than many tenors who have occupied a distinguished position at the Academy of Music.

The opera was very well given in all respects. The artists were called out after every act and an unusual amount of enthusiasm prevailed. There will be a performance of the same opera *to-night*—instead of Wednesday. The Atlantic-Telegraph Cable has led to this acceptable change.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It is now about ten years since Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU made his mark with the New-York public as a delineator of eccentric character. His *first decided success*, and one which gave him an immediate position of importance, was in the "cotemperaneous drama," as *Mose*, the rowdy fireman. Since that period he has gradually extended his *repertoire*, and his success has kept pace with his enterprise. Last night Mr. CHANFRAU and his wife, formerly known as Miss ALBERTINE, commenced a short engagement at Wallack's, to a very good house, and they were welcomed in a very flattering manner. Three pieces were played, in all of which Mr. CHANFRAU appeared. In the first, "A Model of a Wife," he sustained the character of the young Frenchman, *Mons. Bonnefoi*, with decided ability. The second piece was the "Widow's Victim," in which Mr. CHANFRAU probably has no equal as *Jeremiah Clip*, the barber. His imitations of FORREST, BOOTH, KEAN, BURTON and others could scarcely be excelled. He was sustained by Mrs. CHANFRAU as *Jane Chatterly*. *This lady is new to a New-York audience*, and judging from the impression made last night, *will be a favorite. She seems* to possess all the requisites for a delineator of "Servantgalism," and has the confidence necessary to win success The entertainment concluded with the "Limerick Boy," Mr. CHANFRAU playing *Paddy Miles.*

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A COACHMAN FOR STEALING HARNESS.—Officer Berry, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named Edward Jackson, charged with stealing two sets of double harness, two sets of single harness, some horse blankets, netting and other apparelings, valued at $175, from the stable of Mr. Rufus Story, at Bergen Point. Mr. Story is a merchant, and does business at No. 7 Front-street in this City. Jackson was his coachman, and, after the robbery, effected his escape to this City. Pawn tickets for some of the stolen property were found in his possession. The officer speedily took him back to New-Jersey, where he was committed for trial.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY BY A MONKEY.—Charles Lattamachee, an organ-grinder, was arrested yesterday, for allowing a monkey which accompanied him in his musical peregrinations, to bite a boy named Henry Douglass. The monkey bit the boy in the cheek, and Lattamachee made no effort to restrain the animal. Man, monkey, and organ were taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and the former was committed to answer in default of $300 bail.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City*, Captain [illegible], [illegible] at Key West on the evening of the [illegible], and left the same night for Havana, arriving off the Moro Castle at an early hour next morning, and communicating with the harbor by a steam-tug after which left the same afternoon for Key West. Arrived at Key West at sunset on the 24th, and the authorities refusing "pratique" were compelled to remain at anchor off that place 50 hours until the arrival of the *Daniel Webster*, to which ship having transferred her California passengers, the *Empire City* left for this port at 10 P. M. on the 25th.

Left at Key West U. S. brig *Dolphin*, Lieut. Commanding MAFFITT; she had arrived two days previously from a cruise in the Gulf, in which she had the good fortune to capture a slaver, sending vessel and slave cargo, her prize, into Charleston, S. C.

At Havana, the American brig *Nancy* still remains in charge of the Spanish authorities, her release only delayed by necessary formulas. Exchange is quoted—London, sight, 15½@16; New-York, sight, [illegible]; U. S. gold pieces, [illegible] premium. Freights for Europe dull, and for United States declined.

At 5½ A. M. 26th, spoke steamer *Granada*, BENNYMAN, 40 miles S. W. of Carysfort Light, coast of Florida.

The *E. C.* brings 64 passengers, 14 from New-Orleans and 50 from Havana, beside $114,000 Mexican silver on freight from the former port.

The *Empire City* has been absent from this port 28 days, 8 of which she has passed alongside the levee at New-Orleans, during the prevalence there of epidemical yellow fever, with a large daily mortality. She has touched at Havana and Key West, both going and returning, has taken passengers to and from all the three named ports, and yet not only has she enjoyed entire immunity from yellow fever, but the services of her surgeon even have been called for in no instance during the entire period. This fact, in the face of the numerous infected arrivals from fever ports lately, is deemed worthy of record.

POLITICAL.

Republican Primary Meetings to Elect Delegates to Syracuse.

In accordance with the orders of the Central Committee, the Republican Assembly Conventions met last evening for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to their State Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 8th of the next month. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. All, so far as learned, passed off quietly. We annex the result from the different Districts so far as ascertained.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Convention for this District (embracing the First, Second, Third and a portion of the Fourth and Sixth Wards) met at No. 10 Beekman-street, but adjourned until Friday without electing delegates. The members of the Convention seemed badly divided, some being in favor of Harbor-Master BARBOUR, of the First Ward; and others supporting ROBERT COLLINS, of the Third Ward. Two delegates appeared from the Sixth Ward. Affidavits were read, intended to prove that the primary election in that Ward was illegal, a Mr. [illegible] having overawed the members of the Association by filling the meeting place with "Dead Rabbits" and roughs. A long debate arose upon this subject, which was interrupted by a motion that Mr. BARBOUR, of the First Ward, and Mr. C. GILES, of the Sixth Ward, be declared elected. The motion was voted down, and then the Convention adjourned. The feeling between the contestants was great, and the outside delegations were large. A strong police force was in the vicinity, but their intervention was not needed.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Owen W. Brennan, James Reilly. *Alternates*: Julius Brief, Gustav Bamberger.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: John A. Kennedy, John J. Silcott. *Alternates*: Joseph B. Taylor, A. H. Stoutenburg.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: James F. Freeborn, Robert Irvin. *Alternates*: Adolph Bount, Benjamin W. Bradford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: James B. Taylor, Andrew Blakeley. *Alternates*: John Shaw, J. G. Glynn.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Thomas Bennett, Geo. Donaldson. *Alternates*: Wm. A. Adamson, Samuel Atkinson.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Wm. H. Anthon, Nelson D. Thayer. *Alternates*: John L. Taylor, Asa Butman.

NINTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Isaac Dayton, George Peckham. *Alternates*: Wm. R. Stafford, [illegible] L. Marsh.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: John W. Gridley, William Stewart.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: F. A. Jechler, Peter Squires. *Alternates*: Peter C. Wilson, Francis Heul.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Gen. James W. Nye, Dr. John Ives. *Alternates*: Alderman Reediger, Valentine Koon.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Benj. F. Manierre, Ed. P. Cowles. *Alternates*: Emil Kirchner, Charles Mason.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: James E. Watson, Wm. Costerbrook. *Alternates*: George Cochrane, Jesse Mitchell.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: William A. Dooley, James P. Fagan. *Alternates*: James Boggs, Dennis McCabe.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Delegates*: Abram Wakeman, John P. Cummings. *Alternates*: S. A. Mills, A. R. Trotter.

Democratic Preparations.

Among the wire-pullers and managers of the Democratic Party we discover at this moment strange manœuvering and struggling for ascendancy as the Fall election approaches. Tammany Hall has been *kept in hot water for some time past*, and is likely to be so for a long time to come. The dissensions have been such as to dishearten the better and well-meaning portion of the Democracy.

Clubs are being formed in the different Wards for the purpose of protecting the interests of independent voters. Among them we notice the "Democratic Independent Club," said to number some twelve hundred men and steadily increasing. The members combine together for the sole purpose, we are informed, of passing on the qualifications, of supporting the candidates whom they consider best qualified by character, moral and intellectual, for public office.

We understand that HORACE F. CLARK, and DANIEL E. SICKLES, for Congress; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, for Comptroller; EDWARD D. CONNERY and THOMAS WHEELAN, for Coroners; JOHN CLANCY, for County Clerk, are favorably received; while for the office of Sheriff, responsible and lucrative as it is, the Club is determined to support JOHN McKEON, if he will accept the same. This is also the unanimous determination of the Club in relation to Ex-Judge BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR and Col. JAMES E. RYAN, if disposed to become candidates for Congress. The last meeting of the Club was held in Irving-place. There will be regular meetings each week until election. No one is admitted as a member who is a candidate for office.

Of this Club, JAMES H. BURNS is President; JOHN DOLAN, Vice-President; and JAMES SANDERSON and JOHN LARKIN, Secretaries.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN ANDERSON, OF THE ARABIA.—An elegant silver pitcher and salver, manufactured by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., was yesterday presented to Captain JAMES P. ANDERSON, of the *Arabia*, by the cabin passengers who were on board *of the vessel* when the collision with the *Europa* occurred. The handle of the pitcher is represented by a carved effigy of a sailor with spy-glass in hand. The sides are richly ornamented with miniature anchors, shells, and other nautical emblems. In front is a representation of the collision of the two steamers, and the following inscription:

Presented to JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., by the cabin passengers on board of the steamer Arabia, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his decision, and promptness in the performance of his duty, to which, under Providence, they owe their safety in a moment of great peril caused by a collision with the steamer Europa off Cape Race on the night of the 14th of August, 1858.

On the opposite side and on the salver is the following:

To J. P. ANDERSON, Esq., Chief Officer of the Steamship *Arabia*, New-York, [illegible] of August, 1858.

The present cost about $400.

DROWNED.—A man named CHARLES CRUMMER, one of the firemen on board of the steamship *Ariel*, lying at Pier No. 3, North River, accidentally fell overboard on Saturday evening, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

The Children's Aid Society will send a party of children to the West in a few days, under the care of Mr. TRACY.

THE CABLE FESTIVAL.

The Atlantic Telegraph Celebration.

The Committee of the Common Council, on the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, have adopted the following as the Programme to be observed on the 1st of September:

[illegible] Common Council, solemn service will be held at Trinity Church at 10 A. M. The Common Council, Heads of Departments and invited guests, will leave the City Hall in a body at 9½ A. M.

At 11½ o'clock the *Niagara* will arrive off the Battery, which will be announced by a salvo of 100 guns, and Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara*, the *Gorgon* and *Index*, will be received by the City Authorities.

Precisely at 2 o'clock the procession will move in the order published in our advertising columns.

As the procession passes Union-square it will be saluted with a salvo of one hundred guns by the Scott Light Guard. On the arrival at the Crystal Palace the procession will march into the building at 6½ P. M.

The exercises will commence with singing by the New-York Harmonic and other vocal societies, Handel's "Achieved is the Glorious Work."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Adams.

The Harmonic Society will sing an Ode written expressly for this occasion by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

Presentation to C. W. Field by his Honor the Mayor, Daniel F. Tiemann.

Music by the Band.

Presentation to Capt. Hudson of the *Niagara*, by the President of the Board of Aldermen, [illegible].

Music by the Band—"God save the Queen."

Presentation to Captain Hudson, of the *Niagara*, by the President of the Board of Councilmen, Charles B. Barnard, Esq.

Music by the Band—"Hail Columbia."

Address to Captains Dayman, Aldham and Otter, and presentation to Captain Dayman by the Chairman of Committee on Celebration, Alderman Thos. [illegible].

Music by the Band.

Presentation to William E. Everett and Mr. Woodhouse by Councilman Henry Arcularius.

Music by the Band.

Address to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company, by Alderman Samuel W. Davis.

Ode by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens—"God save the Queen."

Oration on History of the Telegraph Companies by David Dudley Field.

Vocal Music—"Hallelujah Chorus."

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Nott.

Vocal Music—"Old Hundred."

Benediction by Doctor Field.

On the completion of the ceremonies, the authorities of the City and their guests will be escorted by the Firemen and other civic bodies in torchlight procession to the City Hall in the order published elsewhere.

On the arrival at the City Hall the ceremonies of the day will close with a grand display of Fireworks by Mr. C. W. [illegible].

Merchants' and Citizens' Testimonial.

At an adjourned meeting, to-day, of the Special Committee of Merchants and Citizens, appointed last week, in reference to the collection of funds in behalf of testimonials to be given to C. W. Field, Esq., Capt. Hudson, and others, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, No. 27 Wall-street, be selected as Treasurer of this Committee; and that all sums collected in behalf of the above objects be placed in his hands.

It was also

Resolved, That Mr. William S. Root be authorized to wait upon our citizens and corporations generally, to solicit their contributions towards the above fund.

The following gentlemen now constitute the Committee to raise the necessary fund as above stated. Donations may be sent to either of the Committee at their respective places of business, or at the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, where they meet daily:

Wm. E. Strong, (Chairman,) No. 50 Pine-street; Samuel D. Babcock, No. 26 Wall-street; Wilson G. Hunt, No. 20 Park-place; Marshal Lefferts, No. 57 Beekman-street; A. A. Low, No. 31 Burling-slip; Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling-slip; Royal Phelps, No. 47 Exchange-place; Augustus C. Richards, No. 27 Broadway; Oliver Slate, Jr., No. 114 South-street; James E. Southworth, No. 84 Pearl-street.

General Official Notice.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, held on the 30th August, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That H. H. Howard, Chief Engineer, be appointed Grand Marshal of the torchlight procession to take place on the evening the 1st September.

Second—That the firemen of the cities of Brooklyn, Hudson and Jersey City, and of the villages in the neighborhood of New-York, be requested to join in the procession of the day; positions to be assigned them by Brigadier General Chas. Yates, Grand Marshal.

Third—That the Mayor and Common Council of Hudson City, and the authorities of Harsimus and other Corporations in the vicinity of New-York, be invited to take part in the ceremonies of 1st September.

Fourth—That the crew of the *Niagara* be requested to meet at the room of the American Express Company's Building, in Hudson, near Jay-street, where the cable will be prepared at 12 M., on 1st September.

Fifth—The members of the Common Council, heads of departments, &c., be requested to meet at the City Hall at 9½ A. M. of 1st September, for the purpose of proceeding to Trinity Church.

Tickets to Crystal Palace may be had of the members of the Common Council at their residences, and at the office of the Mayor.

THOS. McSPEDON, Chairman.

C. T. McClenachan, Secretary.

The British Residents.

A very large meeting of delegates from various British Societies, was held at Niblo's last evening, at which it was resolved to participate in the Cable ceremonies to-morrow. All the necessary arrangements were made. Numerous speeches, appropriate to the occasion, were delivered.

Fireworks.

Hadfield's gratuitous exhibition of fireworks will take place at the City Hall on Thursday evening, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock.

The members of the Mercantile Library Association will meet in the vestibule of Clinton Hall, Tuesday evening, to make final arrangements for participating in the Cable festivities of 1st prox. By order,

W. S. COON, Com. of Arrangements.

The Banks and the Cable Demonstration.—We are informed that the Directors of the various Banking Institutions of the City intend closing on Wednesday.

The Celebration on Wednesday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of the Grand Marshal, and those having charge of the arrangements for the celebration on Wednesday, to the necessity of observing the most rigid punctuality in all the details.

The military are ordered to form in line on the Battery at 1 o'clock; and, if previous occasions are to serve as a precedent, it will be at least 2½ o'clock before they are ready to move.

The distance from the Battery to the Crystal Palace, in a direct line, is exactly *four* miles, and, if the interruptions and delays usual on such occasions be taken into the account, it will be almost impracticable for the procession to pass over the prescribed route before night.

It is always the case that more time is wasted, and the men more fatigued by standing and waiting the movements of "those in authority," than by marching, and yet we scarcely ever have a celebration take place or a procession move at the time appointed.

In the present instance some of the military are ordered under arms as early as 10½ o'clock, and thus compelling those who are mechanics to lose a whole day's wages, which many can poorly afford, when if they were ordered out at 12½ o'clock, and knew that strict punctuality would be required, every end would be gained.

I have seen all the great celebrations that have taken place in New-York for the last 20 years, and cannot recollect of but one that came off at the time set down in the programme, and that was the procession of the "Sons of Temperance" several years ago. On that occasion the grand marshal gave notice that the procession would move at 11 o'clock A. M., whether the divisions were in line or not. This order was strictly adhered to, for being a prominent actor on the occasion I well recollect that at the firing of the gun (which was the signal for moving) the head of the line marched off in regular order.

Many of your readers will recollect the great procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in Hamilton-square. The turn-out on that occasion was the largest that had been seen in New-York for many years, and yet the whole thing was spoiled, from the simple fact that so much time was lost in getting ready that night came on before half of the route had been traveled.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

A CONSTANT READER.

Reception of Cyrus W. Field at Stockbridge, Mass.

Stockbridge, Friday, Aug. 27.

The meeting of the people of Berkshire, to welcome Cyrus W. Field, Esq., to his native country and home, took place to-day, and, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was as gratifying to him as it was creditable to those who took part in the proceedings.

The gathering was all that it was expected to be, and alike worthy of the man, the country and the occasion.

The morning looked rather gloomy, and the mountains around this beautiful village were crowned with misty coverings, but the fact did not in the least militate against the success of the meeting. Very little rain fell before 2 o'clock.

The public proceedings were in the open air on the west side of Laurel Hill, which overlooks the village, and where there is a natural forum and a public amphitheatre by Saint finely adapted to the occasion. A splendid grove of trees canopied the audience. Over the platform a floral arch was raised, having the words "England and America" on its front, surmounted by two clasped hands bound together at the wrists [illegible]. Above the platform was a beautiful banner bearing the following inscription:

"The Cable's laid within the Ocean's grave,
Columbia's Hudson triumphed o'er its rage,
And all mankind throughout the land may claim,
Our Field of science as the Field of fame."

On the right hung another banner, inscribed as follows:

"Wm. E. Everett, U. S. A.
Honor to whom honor is due."

On the left hung another banner with these words:

"The Atlantic Cable:
It divides the Atlantic to unite two hemispheres."

The front of the platform was draped with American flags, and other symbols were displayed here and at various places in the village.

The hour assigned for commencing the programme was 2½, but it was after 3 before anything was done.

Company A, "Pittsfield Guards," Capt. Warner, paraded at 2 o'clock as escort for the occasion. At the same hour the bell of the Episcopal Church, and others, rang out a merry peal and a cannon placed on Laurel Hill mingled its reverberating tones with the general rejoicing. The weather began to brighten and the prospects of the assemblage took a similar course. Meanwhile the crowd was speedily augmenting, and represented every town in the county and many without its bounds. The Forest and Waterwitch Fire Companies of Lee, one hundred strong, with a band of music, marched into the town in procession, and made a noble appearance. The military, firemen, and civil procession was got up under the marshalship of Edson Sexton, and headed by the Lee Cornet Band, proceeding through the principal thoroughfares. Every sight and sound spoke the extremity of joy. Just as the procession had formed, and was about to march to the residence of the Hon. Jonathan C. Field, brother to Cyrus W. Field, to receive and escort the latter to the place of meeting the rain began to fall rather plentifully, but nobody, not even the ladies, were daunted by the shower, and the proceedings went on without delay. When the party arrived at Laurel Hill it was announced that should there be no cessation of the rain the programme would be carried out in the the church, but at the end of that period the clouds broke away and good weather was vouchsafed during the subsequent proceedings. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Jno. C. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, who nominated the following list of officers, who took their seats on the platform: President—The Hon. Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield. Vice Presidents—The Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Pittsfield; Samuel Gaylord, of North Adams; Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox; Elizur Smith, of Lee; E. Ring, of Sheffield; Chas. W. Hopkins, of Great Barrington; J. B. Dean, of Cheshire; Cinas M. Crane, of Dalton; Chas. H. Plunkett, of Hinsdale, and Geo. R. Ives, of Great Barrington. Secretaries—Henry W. Soft, of Lenox; E. K. Tenker, of North Adams, and J. E. A. Smith, of Pittsfield.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. Goodrich, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, in which Cyrus W. Field has been the prominent agent, as the greatest enterprise of the Nineteenth Century, contributing to the enlarged triumph of useful science, the allayance of national prejudices, the close union of nations in the mutual bonds of interest and amity, and the speedier moral and Christian enlightenment of the whole world.

Resolved, That it becomes us to honor all those through whose enterprise and perseverance the great work has been accomplished, and particularly would we mention, in connection with Mr. Field, Mr. Everett, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Captain Hudson, of the *Niagara*, and the British coadjutors, by whose personal zeal, activity and toil, the opposition of censure, of apathy, and of the elements themselves have, by the means of Heaven, been surmounted, and the aims of a far-sighted philanthropy crowned with glorious success.

Resolved, That it is particularly fitting that the citizens of Berkshire County should congratulate each other on an achievement in which one of her sons has borne so conspicuous a part, and that we cordially welcome him with his colaborers to his native county.

An appropriate and impressive prayer was here offered by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Pittsfield.

Mr. Rockwell then opened the proceedings in a brief speech.

He was followed by President Hopkins, who spoke as follows:

Cyrus W. Field, the great work for which you have labored is completed, the cable is laid! [Cheers.] Messages are passing and repassing through it. The time foretold in Holy Writ has come. When there is no more sea—when the waters are electrified throughout their length and breadth—when there is scarcely a Sabbath bell but what has rung forth its merry peal—when there are illuminations and bonfires—the booming of cannon and triumphal processions, there must be some cause for the mighty stir, and it is not only in this land that the heart of humanity is touched. It is felt there has been in progress a great step forward. It is felt that the clock of time, whose hours are epochs, has struck, and the great work, by the direction of God, you, Sir, have done, and are acknowledged in all lands to be the foremost agent in its accomplishment. And now, when the toils, the anxieties, and the suspense of the work is over—when effort furls her sails in the haven of complete success—when the hero of these triumphs of science and peace, returns to the home of his childhood and of his youth, it is fitting that we, fellow-citizens of this county, his townsmen, neighbors, friends and countrymen, should meet here and give him a generous and hearty welcome. I have been unexpectedly called upon to fill this position, but in the name of this assembled multitude—of the people of this county and of this town—of every dweller in this beautiful and beloved valley, I am glad to tender you a hearty welcome. The work in which you have been engaged does not owe its success to chance, which in the progress of human events it often happens that those things which are intimately connected with or add to fortune, are attributed. It was not so with this; it was keen policy and the encouragement of the energies of nature, and under the guidance of the nineteenth century, and under the apprehension of all the difficulties that belong to the attempt, that it was accomplished. In this respect there is a striking analogy between what has been perfected in uniting the two continents, and what transpired when this Western one was first discovered. We all know how the idea of the existence of this highly-favored land took possession of the mind of Columbus—how eagerly he sought the assistance of princes, and met with so many rebuffs—how he went out into the ocean when his companions refused to serve him—how his crew mutinied and demanded that he should turn back—and how he persevered under every difficulty. We all know of the nature of his feelings at the moment of success, when he first saw the land. So was it when this great idea took possession of our fellow-townsman and remained there, even as if a fire were in his bosom. He went into his work in the face of ridicule, having no thought of anything but what was calculated to demonstrate the demonstration of science. Why, Sir, when you went into this thing you were told you were going to a funeral! You were going to a burial, but while it was the burial of the cable, it was at the same time the resurrection of hope to the world. There is no possibility of our conceiving the difficulties that belonged to the enterprise. They were anticipated from the first time. There was a mass of the whole bottom of the sea regained; then there were the difficulties of detail; a mutiny in the Board of Directors, and one thing and another which gave trouble, and the troubles increased. Then there was the breaking of the cable, and the community discouraged in their expectations; but you still held on until the moment of ultimate and triumphant success. Such an achievement could never have been accomplished, except through the energy of a determined will. Stockbridge, among other things, produced once, about a hundred years ago, a Treatise on the Will by the immortal Edwards, which has had great influence on the opinions of theologians, and within the Christian church throughout the world; but thirty-eight years ago there was given to us, not a treatise on the will but a will itself; and the consequence will be that it will exercise a most important and wonderful influence on the whole civilized world. Not to chance, not to fortune, but to a determined will, under Providence, is this enlightenment and good to be attributed. But while it cannot be attributed to chance or fortune, I must say that I deem you fortunate in being connected with such a great enterprise, and even in the very difficulties you had to encounter, and also in all those failures through which the public mind became discouraged, because it is those difficulties which brought out the strength of will and gave it the ring of the true metal—which brought forth the energies that should stand side by side with such an effort as this and then again I think you fortunate in the influence of these failures in the minds of the people, for every one had lost hope. Every one felt that the enterprise was a failure, and the ebb of hope it was which caused the unexpected wave of joy from the crested sea—it was too much for the whole ocean. I think you fortunate in being able to add another page to the sublime interest of the map of history. There have been such points of interest, but they were battles. Yours is one of peace, speaking of the joy and exultation which must have revelled in the minds of Galileo, Newton, Franklin and others, when they made the great discoveries which have made their names immortal. Such a moment it was when you received a shock from the cable at Trinity Bay, as Franklin did on his knuckles when he inveigled the lightning from the clouds. That sensation of yours will be remembered in all time. And then, Sir, I also think you are fortunate in having been privileged to return after such an achievement, and in finding your father and mother alive to greet you. The heathen general, Epaminondas, on his return from his greatest battle, thanked the Gods that his parents were alive to enjoy with him his victory. You have greater reason to thank God that yours live to rejoice with you on this great occasion, and may I not add you are fortunate in having others here who have known you from childhood, and who have a feeling of joy in your eminent success which others may not know. After allusion to the presence of certain aged relations of Mr. Field who were present and to some dear friends who had departed this life, President Hopkins continued to say that Mr. Field was fortunate in the promise of the cable enterprise in its connection with the prosperity and happiness of mankind. It was not an enterprise which was connected like a planet when it was realized, but it was connected with deeds that was beyond in the future and bound up with the best interests of man. There never had been such an excitement, and the cause was that there was a general feeling that something had come which manifested more than anything the mastery of man over the powers of nature. Who could tell what the laying of this cable would do for the enhancement of the pursuits of science and human advancement! When Franklin received the electric spark upon his knuckle who could foretell the after effects of the discovery? For himself, Mr. Hopkins would not attempt to divine what the effect of the successful laying of the cable would be, but he was confident that morality and religion would be benefited. In a happy and liberal degree, already it had cured scepticism of a character which was obdurate, in showing the wonders of the Providence of God in his works of nature. The orator finally said: "I have done. I have said you would nowhere receive a heartier welcome than here. There may be more praise, more eloquent speeches, and a braver display, but a warmer, heartier, purer welcome you will not have."

The Chairman introduced Mr. Field, who was received with enthusiasm, which was as loud as it was long. It was evident that Mr. Field's feelings had got the mastery over him, which was demonstrated when he made the attempt to speak. With a voice trembling with the beating of an overflowing heart, he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Neighbors and Friends of Stockbridge and the Berkshires, I could have said much to you, but here, in the presence of my father and mother, my brothers and my sisters, my townsmen and my playmates, my friends whose tears have watered the flowers that bloom upon the graves of those so dear to me, my heart is too full for words. All I can say, my friends, is thanks, thanks, thanks."

Those who expected a speech from him found more eloquence in Mr. Field's struggling feelings than in a fine flow of language with no soul in it. When he retired the cheering was renewed, and continued for a length of time.

Mr. Everett, U. S. N., then made a very brief speech.

Lieut. Bancroft Gherardi was called on, but declined to speak, as he was no public orator.

S. W. Canning, of Stockbridge, read a short poem, concluding thus:

All hail, then, the bond which unites sundered nations:
And the brave souls who laid it in ocean's deep gloom;
Their names shall long ages out-pour their oblations,
And pale Hope rekindle her torch at their tomb.

Wm. O. Prime, of New-York, next made a neat and effective speech, combining much humor with good feeling. Daniel Leavitt, of Brookside, Great Barrington, made a brief speech, and was followed by the Hon. Henry Dawes, M. C., and Henry H. Childs, of Pittsfield. Samuel B. Sumner, of Great Barrington, read a fine poem pertinent to the circumstances of the occasion, which was received with hearty cheering, and which thus concluded:

Old Berkshire greets the nations all;
The nations far away;
Three cheers for Field, her gallant son;
Huzzah! huzzah! huzzah!

Speeches were subsequently made by Ensign H. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, and others.

At the close of these addresses, Mr. David Dudley Field, being loudly called for, came forward and said: Ladies and gentlemen: For obvious reasons I had rather not speak on this occasion, yet I must acknowledge my allegiance to my own people, as my heart clings to their hills. Though my fortunes are linked to that imperial State on your western border and the imperial city, yet I cannot forget what I owe to you. I know every bend of this beautiful river, every sweep of these leafy hills, and my spirit exults whenever I enter this valley. When you command me to speak I must per force obey, though it be but to say a few words to close these ceremonies. This motto, stretched over us upon this arch, "England and America," with clasped hands between, conveys the thought which I wish especially to dwell upon in this hour. The gigantic energies of England, seated in all the continents, and the vast possessions of this Republic, reaching from sea to sea, are to be hereafter henceforth united in the bonds of peace, in reciprocal good offices, and friendly rivalry, and, if they choose, they can insure the peace of all the nations; thenceforth let the motto be, not England or America, but England and America against the world.

Rain was again threatening, and at 5½ o'clock the procession was reformed, and conducted Mr. Field to the residence of his father, where, with hearty cheering, the performance of the day was closed.

In the evening a large company, embracing Mr. Field and his family relations, and sundry ladies and gentlemen, were entertained by the Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, and this closed the festivities of the day.

Cable Celebration at Schenectady.

Schenectady, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 30.

Extensive preparations are making for illuminating in this city on the evening of Sept. 1, and on the hills, in a circuit of ten miles around, large bonfires will be lighted.

The Cable Jubilee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to notice a prevailing feeling of mortification that Americans have indulged in so much enthusiasm, while the English have received the glad tidings of success without excitement.

The Cable will be of vast importance to England, of course, but its importance to America is of an entirely different character.

England is in such close proximity to her numerous neighbors, that she has never experienced that feeling of isolation which America might well feel. With the exception of Canada, and other British possessions, all the neighbors of America are far behind her in intelligence and civilization. America must associate with other countries—must be in closer communion with the genius, the arts, manufactures, wealth and politics of the old kingdoms. She has built vessels to shorten the distance, has employed the lines to Halifax, and placed a steamer off Cape Race to anticipate the news—feeling this growing want—and now the glorious cable, hoped for, prayed for, and despaired of, fulfills her grand aim. She is now of the family of all Christendom a close associate. She can take a daily interest in their doings, and they in hers. She is no longer a far-off world, but a neighbor across the street.

She may well rejoice. These new feelings are her own—they are peculiar to her. England enjoys the news in her own way—in a political and commercial way, if she likes; her Queen may gladly hail and welcome America into the union, as she gracefully did. But, after all, America judges in her own way of the benefits of the cable to herself, and *rejoices* in her own way, whatever other countries may do.

Looking as an Englishman, at the President's Message, I feel some regret that his first message across the wire, which is to be a bond of union, should allude to the possibility of hostilities. I wish a more fitting season had been chosen for the declaration of the President's desire, because, after all, the Christendom whose interference the President invokes, could not make any declaration in the matter without insulting England and America, whose joint property the wire is, and of right ought to be. If England is willing to sell to the French a piece of land on the Island of St. Helena, she may be willing to sell to the United States a spot on one of her islands sufficient for the erection of a telegraph station—the spot and the station to be the property of the American Government, and to be neutral at all times, in peace or war. Of course, this right should be guaranteed. America might then have her own cable. This proposition might have been made by the President, through his Minister at the English Court, without offence.

Very respectfully, J. Bull.

The New-York Herald.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian:

Sir: I am sorry to see that that mischievous paper, the New-York *Herald*, is again quoted in England as an exponent of prevalent feelings and opinion in the United States. Its present object is to stir up whatever anti-English feelings exist among its readers, on the subject of the new gold colony of "British Columbia." Now, Sir, I know, on the best authority, that the New-York *Herald* is considered a paper of no principle. It panders to whatever gust of opinion or current of temporary excitement among the refuse of society promises to bring grist to its self-interested mill. I trust its statements will carry no more weight in England than they do with any well-informed, right-thinking citizen of the United States, and that is just "nil."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, VERAX.

[It unfortunately happens that in the United States there are two different "publics;" one very respectable, which repudiates the sentiments of the New-York *Herald*, the other not particularly respectable, which agrees with them. The question for Englishmen is not at all which is right and which is wrong, but which of the two is likely to influence the course of government and legislation in the United States? Are the reasonable or unreasonable most likely to prevail? Now, so far as our own experience enables us to determine, it seems that the violent and unreasonable party, of whose opinions the New-York *Herald* is a true exponent, generally carries the day against the respectable party. We, therefore, acting as best we may in our regard for English interests, watch carefully the indications furnished by the organs of the party which seems predominant in the United States. —*Ed. Guard.*]

A Brussels paper says: Dr. Andre Schleiermacher, one of the greatest scientific notabilities of Germany, died suddenly at Darmstadt, on the 11th July.

Tiffany & Co.,
No. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having purchased the entire balance of the
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

New-York, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1858.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for Circular.*

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines. No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. THE GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Just Received, One Hundred Elegant FRENCH CAFETIERES, or Self-Making Coffee Machines, from $5 to $30 each. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Herren's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25. The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

Fall Fashions. FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON. R. T. WILDE will exhibit to the trade on Thursday, Sept. 2, the latest styles in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general. No. 251 Broadway, Corner of Murray-st.

Hatters' Plush and Satins, BANDS AND BINDINGS, JAPANNED LEATHERS, TIPS AND SIDES. ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

The Metalic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Bill's Hair Dye—Black or Brown—Best in use. Only four shillings a box. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York, and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Onguent for the Hair. Inimitable Hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

All Persons Intending to take part in the celebration on the 1st inst., will do well to call and select one of KELLOGG'S elegant dress hats from his Fall patterns. A very superb article is offered at the low price of $3. KELLOGG, No. 361 Canal st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED

Campbell—Bolton.—In West Farms Village, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Aug. 28, by the Rev. George Nixon, Mr. Thomas Campbell, of New-York City, to Miss Sarah Wharry, daughter of Mrs. James Bolton, of West Farms.

DIED.

White.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 29, William A., infant son of Samuel F. and Caroline D. White, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 122 West 18th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Hitchcock.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 30, Rebecca, widow of the late John Hitchcock, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31, at 4 P. M., from her late residence, No. 60 7th-st., without further notice.

Breese.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 29, at 10 minutes past 8 P. M., of consumption, John Breese, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 77 Crosby-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Hencocque.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 31, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jones, No. 50 4th-av., Susan Hencocque, in the 62d year of her age.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

Lethbridge.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 28, of congestion of the brain, Albert, son of George P. and Anne E. Lethbridge, aged 10 months and 2 days.

Whitlock.—At South Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 28, John Davison, youngest son of James A. Whitlock, of New-York.

Warren.—In North Lyme, Conn., at his residence, on Friday, Aug. 27, at 1½ o'clock, William W. J. Warren, M. D., aged 38 years and 4 months.

Freegard.—At Staten Island, June 1, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Job Freegard, 57 years of age.

London papers please copy.

Dennis.—At Onarga, Ill., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, after an illness of only 10 days, Abby M., wife of Henry G. Dennis, aged 44 years, formerly of New-London, Conn.

A FINE ENGRAVING of THE TIPPECANOE LOG CABIN, as It appeared in 1840, from A Sketch by Banvard, the Artist, will be Published on Thursday next in THE NEW-YORK SUN.

This engraving is the only correct representation of the original Log Cabin as it appeared before being destroyed by fire.

A History of the Cabin, how General Harrison came in possession of it, together with other interesting matters connected with it will accompany the engraving in the SUN.

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TO MEMBERS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY AND ENGLISH RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK—Who are desirous to avail themselves of invitation to attend divine service in Trinity Church and join in the procession for the celebration, are requested to meet at the office of Robert Bage, Esq., No. 24 Wall-st., at 9½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY NEXT. J. C. BEALES, President St. George's Society.

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ANTI-LECOMPTON AND ANTI-CORRUPTION. VINDICATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. Come as the winds come when forests are rended, Come as the waves come when navies are stranded. NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A mass meeting of the people of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, without distinction of party will be held at TARRYTOWN on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, to indorse the course of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, and to RENOMINATE HIM as the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. A band of music will be present. A large number of distinguished speakers have been invited, among whom the following will positively address the meeting: Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, Philadelphia. Hon. D. DOUGHERTY, Philadelphia. Hon. H. W. DAVIS, Baltimore. Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, New-York. Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Westchester Co. WM. CAULDWELL, LEWIS C. PLATT, J. H. GODWIN, L. B. TRIPP, WM. H. ROBERTSON, H. D. ROBERTSON } Westchester County. F. P. JAMES, GEORGE F. SHERMAN, } Putnam Co. JOHN H. STEPHENS, JAMES CRENEY, Jr. } Rockland Co. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

TARRYTOWN MASS MEETING. The steamer *Mayflower* will leave Harlem Bridge on the 2d of September, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Astoria, at 10 o'clock, and at Yonkers. Returning will leave Tarrytown at the conclusion of the meeting, making the same landings. Fare 12½ cents each way. A band of music is engaged for the trip.

CAUTION. Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq. New-York, Aug. 24, 1858. Messrs. Tiffany & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice. There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole of the time occupied in laying the cable.* Of course any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many [illegible] CYRUS W. FIELD.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY FOR SALE—An elegant mansion, with about five acres of ground, forming an entire block. House situated on an elevation overlooking the river and surrounding country. The place is in excellent order, with an abundance of old shade trees, fruit trees, such as peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples, &c., all grafted fruit; also, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Great attention has been paid to the vegetable garden, containing all sorts of garden sauce. A fine sloping lawn from the house to the avenue. The mansion has been newly painted and papered, and put in thorough repair. Ice-houses, laundry, carriage-house, &c., all ready for immediate occupation. In a few years the whole of this land will be in demand for building lots, and, being upon the established grade of the City, part of it might be sold now for that purpose without interfering with the mansion. The owner considers this one of the best pieces of property in this City to own by any gentleman wishing a country residence in the City, for the reason that every year enhances the value of the property, and he can sell at any time some portion of the place in lots, and get back the money originally invested. The owner must sell, and expects to make a great sacrifice. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 1,654 Post-Office.

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FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE, a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house, or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to ... No. .. Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED—A ... containing ample grounds, ornamented with every description of shrubbery and evergreens, grapes, pears, also berries and small fruit; a large, well built house, furnished with every improvement for convenience or luxury; the location first class, and perfectly healthy; high ground, and only 45 minutes from Wall-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER the firm of ARMOUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
PAUL ARMOUR.
A. W. ARMOUR.
New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the general Commission and Lumber business on his own account at No. 114 Wall-st.
PAUL ARMOUR.
New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.

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FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HORSES WELL CALculated for heavy work; also cart and harness. F. OPPERMAN, No. 37 East [illegible]-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. ... West ...-st., near 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 14. Circulars can be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Standard & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 132 Fitzroy-place, West 24th-st.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20. Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARAY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 8 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARAY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Business and Mechanical Pursuits. The instruction is thorough, adapted to the learner, his capacity and wants, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and vales, baths, a gymnasium, pure and healthy air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year. Circulars can be obtained at the Institute. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8. Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Mrs. Duren will be at home from Sept. 1 to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MRS. ASSCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 31 East 15th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 36 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils. S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French boarding school, collegiate and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 15th of September.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 120 East 31st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen at No. 3 Lafayette-av., on Monday, Sept. 6.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 337 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.,) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 63 West 26th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 38 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av. between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 23d-st., one door from 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d st. Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. NO. 19 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., Will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 8.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 32 West 18th-street. MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 18[illegible], Times Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington square, will open its sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after Sept. 2. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstore of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, Broadway, BURNTON'S, No. 60 6th-av., and at the School. The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys from a distance to and from the School. Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following among the one hundred and fifty well known former patrons of it:

The Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D.,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Hon. Wm. J. [illegible],	Mr. Louis P. Hargous,
Rev. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Hon. Wm. [illegible],	Mr. [illegible] Palmer,
Prof. R. [illegible],	Mr. R. H. [illegible],
Joseph Worster, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry [illegible],
A. W. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 35 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired, 44 miles from New-York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $200 per year, according to age, &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st; ROBT. CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Opens Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William-st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, A. M., No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages; Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

ACADEMY OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Business men, merchants, and merchants' clerks, wishing to acquire a practical business handwriting, or a thorough concise method of book-keeping should attend Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in either English, French, music, singing, guitar or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute,) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J. FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York. REID & HOFFMANN.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. Brow, Esq., No. 37 Warren-st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 381 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 151 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of J. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family to board and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS L. VOGOLBUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No. 88 West Warren st., Brooklyn, L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

MISS BULKLEY, LATE OF RUTGER'S Female Institute, will be prepared to receive pupils at the Don Bernard French and English Institute, No. 1 West 24th st., on and after Sept. 15.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. E. BOYD, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 25 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting re-open Sept. 13, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 111 East 13th-st. on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av. The above Principals have associated to their Institute Miss Jane Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior classes in Rutger's Institute. Mr. DON BERNARD, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of Paris; Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French Teacher of Rutger's Institute. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. School re-opens on the 15th of September. There is a Preparatory Department in the Institute.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 5 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs. DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.
Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.—Messrs. CLARK & BROWNELL, late of the Polytechnic Institute, will open a Classical and English School on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. Young men prepared for college or business, and careful personal attention given in all cases. Modern languages taught by native teachers. Applications for admission received on the premises.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOYS OR MEN prepared for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway; learn more of Arithmetic, business writing and book-keeping in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms only $15 for private desks secured now. Regular terms $25.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., near 30th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and Academies supplied with competent teachers. Especial attention paid to orders for music teachers. Schools supplied with pupils, parents with schools, circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. See *Tribune* of 30th for list of vacancies. References—Faculty Amherst College, Dr. LOWELL MASON, &c. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH THE higher English branches, French, Music and Drawing, wishes an engagement as a daily or resident teacher in a school, or would unite with a lady wishing to establish a school. A preference given to this City or its vicinity. Unexceptionable references can be furnished. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, Station E, No. 368 8th-av.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH 5 YEARS' experience in and around this city, desires an engagement. He teaches Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French and German. Is well versed in History and the Belles Letters, and deemed to excel in teaching English composition. Understands Law and Double entry Bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of a department in a seminary situated a few miles south of Albany. Decided ability to teach will be required. Salary for the first year from $250 to $300. Ability to teach the piano-forte and vocal music would command additional salary. Address M. K., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER'S SITUATION.—A GENtleman competent to teach the English, Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, wishes an engagement as (resident or daily) teacher of all or any of the above branches, in a school, seminary or private family; has no objection to go South. Address, immediately, HORACE, Union-square Post-office.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS ARE SERVED at the Protective and Detective Agency, No. 348 Broadway, on terms which ensure satisfaction to all parties. Such as have not been suited heretofore are invited to patronize us. VINCHELL, WILLIS & CO.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the higher English branches, French, drawing and the rudiments of music, desires a situation in a school or family; good references given. Address, for three days, R. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL TEACHER FOR A DAY and boarding school, situated about 60 miles from the City. For further particulars call at the Astor House reading-room at 8 A. M., Sept. 1. C. E. BENEDICT.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WITH unexceptionable testimonials, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant. Address VIRGIL, No. 64 Houston-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ALL THOSE WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY.—We manufacture an article which is light and easily carried. All that is necessary to sell it, is to show it, required in every family and readily sold to merchants and housekeepers. Peddlers and all others whose business requires them to travel, can do well with this article, as it is small, takes but little room, does not interfere with other goods, and meets with a ready sale. Our Agents make from four to six dollars a day profit. Any person sending us 25 cents in money, or eight three cent postage stamps, will receive a sample of the article by mail, worth that amount, postage paid, and all necessary information. Five to ten dollars is sufficient capital. This is no humbug or catch-penny speculation. Address VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A RARE CHANCE.—A DRY GOODS STORE for sale or exchange for real estate, situated 36 miles from New-York by New Haven Railroad; said store is in good order, with good stock of goods, &c. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Present owner engaged in other business in New-York is reason for selling. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 293 4th-av., near 23d-st., New-York.

$2,000, OR $3,000 WANTED—BY A young man engaged in the manufacture of a new and useful article, a partner (either silent or active) with the above amount. This is a rare chance for a young man to commence business. Address, with real name, C. B., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

$50,000.—WANTED A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner, with the above amount, to engage in the leather business. A rare chance for an investment. Address Box No. 2,832, Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BROOKlyn City Express Post; must be sold soon, as the proprietor goes to the country; this is a good opportunity for a young man with a small capital. Inquire at No. 69½ Fulton-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENing, June 26, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, on the Fulton Ferry, a LEATHER-COVERED MASONIC MINUTE-BOOK. Any person finding the same, by leaving it at the Brooklyn Fulton Ferry office, will receive the above reward.

LOST—BY THE EDITOR OF THE KNICKERBOCKER, in the 4th-av cars, four articles, (two manuscript and two in proof sheets, written by H. W. Herbert, "Frank Forrester,") entitled "Adventures in the North-west." The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the *Knickerbocker* Office, No. 46 Jacob st., New-York. JAMES O. NOYES.

LOST OR STOLEN—A DRAFT FOR $900 from Bank in New-Haven, Conn., on Broadway Bank in this City. Said draft is certified by Broadway Bank, and indorsed by W. W. Baldwin and N. J. Elliott. All persons are cautioned not to cash or negotiate said draft. N. J. ELLIOTT, No. 25 William-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST IN WATER CLOSET OF the United States Hotel, a gold hunting watch, chain and seal. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by leaving the above at the office of the hotel.

FOUND—ON NASSAU-STREET, A SMALL amount of money, which the owner can have by proving the same, and paying for this advertisement. Call at No. 82 William-st. PHINEAS B. COOK.

LOST.—THE MAN WHO WAS SEEN TO PICK UP the MONEY in bills from the door-mat in front of Jackson's Mourning Store on Broadway, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27, will please leave the same at the said store.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work, machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing, and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires. MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn. G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 124 Water-st., New-York.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT.—HALL & CORNELL, No. 152 Maiden-lane, have constantly for sale genuine zinc, ground pure, from the Vieille Montague Company's works, dead white and with gloss, which acquires the hardness and smoothness of coach paneling. Colors with zinc basis retain their purity and freshness of tone superior to lead. Put up in packages from 25 to 500 pounds. Parties ordering this zinc may rely that it will be furnished genuine.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN BY BIRTH, EDUCATION and position, 43 years of age, never married, a native and resident of this City, with good appearance, high moral character, kind disposition, spotless reputation, and some means, desires to form the acquaintance of a lady—some gentle and congenial spirit—with a view to matrimony. She must be educated, refined, cheerful and affectionate, not over 30, respectably connected, and possess an independent competency. The advertiser is in earnest. Address, in sincerity, B. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, New-York City.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New-York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND. THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE. NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—The line now comprises four powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, and INDIAN EMPIRE. The next steamer will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad route from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain. First-class, $90; Second class, $60; third class, $30. A limited number of [illegible] will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to WM. A. HALE & CO., No. [illegible] South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY ....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY ....Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL ....Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6
NORTH'N LIGHT ...Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, ——, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, Sept. 1, without fail. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail Sept. 15.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858.
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., New-York, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to ... [illegible]
New-York and Buffalo, to ... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to ... 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 30, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FOR BUDD'S Lake, Schooley's Mountain and Lake Hopatcong, over a smooth, pleasant road, and but three miles of staging to either point. Comfortable stages will be in attendance on arrival of the 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains from New-York.
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 3:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.
Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 6 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
For other trains, see *Express*, *Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
From New-York.
FOR SHREWSBURY, AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, [illegible] and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. PARKER, In connection with the LAURA. Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, for O. H. and R. B. 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, for O. H. and R. B. [illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 1, for [illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 1, for O. H. and R. B. 3½ P. M.
LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, from R. B. and O. H. 6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, from R. B. and O. H. [illegible] P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from [illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from R. B. and O. H. [illegible] P. M.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.
Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BENSON, BROWNE & Co., [illegible]

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will run as follows, from pier foot of Robinson st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, [illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, [illegible] P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.

FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN-HOUSE, LONG Branch, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port. The well known steamer LONG BRANCH will [illegible]

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, [illegible]	Wednesday, [illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 1, [illegible]	Thursday, [illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 2, [illegible]	Friday, [illegible]
Friday, Sept. 3, [illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 4, [illegible]	[illegible]

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY AND [illegible] DIRECT, HIGHLANDS, [illegible] WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, [illegible] Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON-ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, 6½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT FOR HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. [illegible] South-st.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip every day, at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven, Hartford and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMBOAT ONLY DAUGHTER will run daily to Rahway, leaving New-York at the foot of Dey-st., at 3 P. M.; returning, leave Rahway at 7½ A. M., touching at Chelsea, Elizabethport, and Johnson's Dock. Fare from Staten Island, Elizabethport and Chelsea, 12 cents. Fare to Rahway 25 cents. SUNDAY she will make an excursion from Rahway to New-York, Weehawken, Guttenberg, and Bull's Ferry. C. FOSTER, Captain.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. [illegible] will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¾, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 5½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. G. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:15 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 2 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

CHANGE OF HOUR FROM NEW-YORK TO BRIDGEPORT.—On and after THURSDAY, Sept. 2 the steamer ANSONIA will leave New-York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.
The A 1 splendid clipper VICKERY is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 4, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin ... $125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin ... 150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin ... 100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin ... 125
To San Francisco, in steerage ... 75
For freight and passage, inquire of L. H. SIMPSON, No. 12 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 4, North River.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA—"KANGAROO LINE."—SECOND CABIN PASSAGE ONLY $70.—The splendid medium clipper bark PETREA, 1,000 tons burden, will sail for Melbourne direct, in September. Has elegant and unsurpassed accommodations. Apply on board, Pier No. 12, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.
Steamships
COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY.
NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS.
MARION, Capt. FOSTER.
The Agents of this Line request Shippers to take notice, that one of the above steamers will positively be dispatched for Charleston, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; and, as soon as circumstances will admit, the Semi-monthly trips will be resumed.
Freight, for boots, shoes and hats, 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; and other articles at the regular tariff rates. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway, Corner Morris-st.
Through tickets may be had to the following places by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $26; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage, $20. Deck, $8. Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20. For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The Adams' Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.
NOTICE.—Shippers by above steamer will take notice and have their bills of lading at the counter for signature before 11 o'clock on day of sailing.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with staterooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, [illegible], Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $26; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $38. Steerage one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS TO CHARLESTON PER steamship COLUMBIA are hereby notified to have their bills of lading signed by 11 o'clock on day of sailing, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, as none will be signed after that hour. SPOFFORD, TILLESTON & CO.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. [illegible] South-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 19 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,772,986 15
Average amount of Specie.....2,469,312 07
Average amount of Circulation.....235,047 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,310,846 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....24,969 00
Average amount of Circulation.....69,852 00
Average amount of Deposits.....867,535 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$517,455 09
Average amount of Specie.....50,386 00
Average amount of Circulation.....84,643 00
Average amount of Deposits.....300,122 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,867,924 27
Average amount of Specie.....1,308,767 53
Average amount of Circulation, Late Bank of America $21,846 / 78,857.....100,703 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,032,288 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$12,977,570 51
Average amount of Specie.....2,863,895 02
Average amount of Circulation.....1,775 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,280,824 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. STEVENS, President of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,023,016 73
Average amount of Specie.....131,731 51
Average amount of Circulation.....93,903 16
Average amount of Deposits.....974,848 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,51[illegible],815 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,127,017 08
Average amount of Circulation.....337,440 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,849,920 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
REUBEN B. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,630,355 63
Average amount of Specie.....262,618 63
Average amount of Circulation.....76,313 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,471,017 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,291,013 61
Average amount of Specie.....850,837 96
Average amount of Circulation.....180,127 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,063,939 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,571,030 18
Average amount of Specie.....1,344,410 59
Average amount of Circulation.....272,750 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,452,011 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,292,870 59
Average amount of Specie.....274,688 58
Average amount of Circulation.....216,118 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,929,256 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$359,367 80
Average amount of Specie.....30,152 00
Average amount of Circulation.....165,533 00
Average amount of Deposits.....292,643 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
E. SOMMERSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,435,088 68
Average amount of Specie.....221,467 19
Average amount of Circulation.....163,541 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,175,136 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$836,156 69
Average amount of Specie.....61,618 24
Average amount of Circulation.....72,924 00
Average amount of Deposits.....288,038 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,138,739 06
Average amount of Specie.....1,631,770 06
Average amount of Circulation.....270,452 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,662,046 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$867,639 77
Average amount of Specie.....100,949 21
Average amount of Circulation.....121,790 00
Average amount of Deposits.....836,463 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,303,912 30
Average amount of Specie.....459,252 04
Average amount of Circulation.....16,510 25
Average amount of Deposits.....1,960,355 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,491,734 [illegible]
[illegible]
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
ANDREW ROWLAND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$199,024 53
Average amount of Specie.....30,075 07
Average amount of Circulation.....60,330 00
Average amount of Deposits.....109,952 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,872,836 17
Average amount of Specie.....363,958 39
Average amount of Circulation.....119,322 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,697,128 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$714,960 97
Average amount of Specie.....56,651 67
Average amount of Circulation.....109,996 00
Average amount of Deposits.....589,333 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$311,911 09
Average amount of Specie.....48,327 47
Average amount of Circulation.....36,345 00
Average amount of Deposits.....169,956 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,373,989 11
Average amount of Specie.....219,336 13
Average amount of Circulation.....97,635 00
Average amount of Deposits.....815,671 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM H. JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,597,961 55
Average amount of Specie.....292,750 53
Average amount of Circulation.....199,887 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,623,129 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$839,870 55
Average amount of Specie.....233,111 88
Average amount of Circulation.....165,210 00
Average amount of Deposits.....790,447 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,090,360 58
Average amount of Specie.....363,068 73
Average amount of Circulation.....265,960 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,830,149 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,315,785 61
Average amount of Specie.....1,049,963 55
Average amount of Circulation.....316,576 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,277,086 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$936,706 64
Average amount of Specie.....156,807 70
Average amount of Circulation.....97,387 00
Average amount of Deposits.....704,760 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,727,596 12
Average amount of Specie.....214,698 31
Average amount of Circulation.....165,131 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,285,629 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,032,422 35
Average amount of Specie.....1,060,775 51
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.....264,423 27
Average amount of Deposits.....3,870,379 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$247,840 29
Average amount of Specie.....133,578 42
Average amount of Circulation.....47,782 00
Average amount of Deposits.....176,748 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
Z. PLATT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$763,040 02
Average amount of Specie.....150,288 76
Average amount of Circulation.....126,985 00
Average amount of Deposits.....658,375 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,764,708 32
Average amount of Specie.....471,923 58
Average amount of Circulation.....46,705 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,350,293 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. H. ARNOLD, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,714,555 72
*Average amount of Specie.....1,768,836 25
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....229,904 50
Average amount of Deposits.....5,692,163 46
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,300,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES B[illegible], President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES [illegible], President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....5,063,430 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,484,837 69
Average amount of Specie.....264,870 67
Average amount of Circulation.....110,374 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,094,367 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JAMES A. LOW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,416,460 32
Average amount of Specie.....298,848 33
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....174,837 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,397,191 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS GALLATIN, President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$365,736 71
Average amount of Specie.....35,985 51
Average amount of Circulation.....92,276 00
Average amount of Deposits.....267,243 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$401,983 62
Average amount of Specie.....56,680 79
Average amount of Circulation.....153,299 00
Average amount of Deposits.....140,983 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOWRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$270,730 42
Average amount of Specie.....32,393 28
Average amount of Circulation.....117,348 00
Average amount of Deposits.....274,562 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$157,183 81
Average amount of Specie.....29,142 83
Average amount of Circulation.....15,014 00
Average amount of Deposits.....12,674 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. P. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,754,327 42
Average amount of Specie.....417,797 35
Average amount of Circulation.....160,558 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,513,763 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$535,946 80
Average amount of Specie.....79,746 57
Average amount of Circulation.....97,812 18
Average amount of Deposits.....366,144 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,006,125 95
Average amount of Specie.....159,313 73
Average amount of Circulation.....123,918 00
Average amount of Deposits.....809,453 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,120,316 62
Average amount of Specie.....989,852 42
Average amount of Circulation.....181,287 33
Average amount of Deposits.....3,605,721 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$632,167 32
Average amount of Specie.....182,297 09
Average amount of Circulation.....113,895 00
Average amount of Deposits.....542,447 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES F. HUNTER, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES F. HUNTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,327,930 20
Average amount of Specie.....700,350 76
Average amount of Circulation.....48,544 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,720,445 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JNO. T. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,020,513 39
Average amount of Specie.....224,620 05
Average amount of Circulation.....95,397 00
Average amount of Deposits.....722,145 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,289,085 54
Average amount of Specie.....220,696 43
Average amount of Circulation.....194,616 00
Average amount of Deposits.....817,182 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,126,951 00
Average amount of Specie.....443,569 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,187 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,483,887 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,322,983 69
Average amount of Specie.....158,990 44
Average amount of Circulation.....307,853 00
Average amount of Deposits.....790,078 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,904,243 16
Average amount of Specie.....648,615 59
Average amount of Circulation.....155,131 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,494,328 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c., ... bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden.
Also, on Athens, Beyrout, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, Nos 72 and 99 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.
FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 2 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., L. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EAVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Baur & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 223, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 508, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 529, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 618, 638, 646, 661, 680, 737, 773, 829, 838, 855, 863, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,056, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,229—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, WILLIAM A. JUDD. } Receivers.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS, HENRY F. VAIL, E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

KENOSHA (WIS.) CITY BONDS.—THE INterest maturing Sept. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the City of Kenosha (Wis.) issued to the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad Company, will be paid at the People's Bank, in New-York, on and after Sept. 1, upon presentation of the proper coupons.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT. INTEREST FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—A limited amount of Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds, being a first and only mortgage upon valuable and improved farms, will be sold at a bargain. Apply No. 7 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DETROIT CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date, on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

COAL.

$4 50 PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL. $4 50
DELIVERED FREE OF CARTAGE AT RETAIL AT $4 50 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated BLACK HEATH and hard BROAD MOUNTAIN and PRIME RED ASH COALS, for FURNACES, RANGES GRATES AND STOVES, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
ALSO, BEST LIVERPOOL
Cannel Coal at.....$12 50
Orrel Coal.....10 50
per chaldron, expressly selected for family use, screened from yard, and delivered free of cartage.
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, C. B. SWAIN, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the drug store of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COAL $4 50.—THE LOVERS OF GOOD COAL are particularly requested to call and examine my stock of Peach Orchard, red and white ash coal which I am discharging daily for the above low price. H. QUINPEL, No. 118 Canal-st., near Forsyth-st. and 1st-av., corner 9th-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] for the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, at No. [illegible], Room No. 14.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
Large Sale of Splendid Rosewood Furniture, Original Paintings, superb Rosewood Piano-Forte, Silk and Lace Apparel, Library, &c.
Contained in the first-class dwelling house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all of which will be sold, without reserve, and must be removed immediately from the premises. This sale will furnish to purchasers an opportunity to obtain really beautiful and costly furniture and valuable works of art, such as has seldom, if ever, been offered at auction in this City.
Furniture consists, in part, of three full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, and one in silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect condition; magnificent rosewood piano-forte, full 7 octave, richly carved, used but three months, the unexpired warrantee for two years will go with it; carved rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; two elegant plate door etageres, with marble tops, Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry; French music cabinet, large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace curtains and shades, corner etageres, escritoires, consoles in buhl work, costly paintings, on canvas and glass; Parian marble statuary, groups, figures, &c., with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, unique parlor ornaments, ormolus, gold chandeliers, &c.
DINING ROOM AND CHAMBERS.
Furnished throughout in rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, rich carved bedsteads, 18 large hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, French China toilet sets, rosewood amoir a glace with mirror doors, tête-à-têtes, sofas, clocks, beds and bedding, curtains and shades to 32 windows; French chairs, rockers, sofa bedsteads, mirrors, &c., with dining-room furniture of every description—Superior extension table, marble-top sideboard, bookcase, rich China of all kinds, cut glassware, silver ware all of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, ivory and pearl cutlery, with a large quantity of mahogany and oak furniture of all kinds, oil-cloths, fine tapestry and Brussels carpets throughout the house. Gas fixtures, &c., to be sold at 10½ precisely, without regard to weather. A deposit will be required of purchasers.
W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
500 packages and lots of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the Southern and Western jobbing trade.
Also,
150 sample cards of pocket knives, razors, shears, scissors, table knives, &c., all of the best Sheffield manufacture, and superior to any ever offered at auction.
Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, made by City maker and warranted for two years, and cost $800; elegant parlor suits, oil paintings, bronzes and many works of art. T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell This Day, TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st.. Parlors—Consisting of solid rosewood suits covered with silk, brocade and velvet, rosewood etageres, plate glass doors; rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with satin wood; statuary, marble top centre and side tables, rosewood corner etageres, ladies writing desk, Turkish and reception chairs, 7-octave pianoforte carved legs, pearl keys—a superb instrument—elegant cloth cover, rosewood stool, music rack, &c.; lace curtains and cornices, French painted shades, velvet carpets, rugs; oil painting, fruit piece, by Bennett; Winter scene, by Cole; French painted vases, bronzes, statuary, Parian statuettes, Dresden china ornaments, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, dining-room oak extension table, buffet arm chairs, sofas, &c.; fine cutlery, rich cut-glass goblets, decanters, champagne wine tumblers; French china dinner sets, 156 pieces; elegant decorated tea sets, 44 pieces; Parian butter dish, fruit bowls, salts, and silver-plated ware, casters, spoons, forks, butter knives, dinner and tea service, embossed salver, ice pitcher, ivory balance-handled knives and forks, carver, fork and steel; hall stand and chairs, velvet stair carpet, rods, &c. Bedroom—Solid rosewood bureaus, bedsteads and wash stands, commodes, pure hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, and mahogany and black walnut furniture of every description; sofas, chairs, rockers, tables, corner stands, carpets, clocks, vases.
Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. The Auctioneer would call the attention of his friends and the public to this sale, as it is the best assortment of furniture offered at auction this season. Every article is to be peremptorily sold. A competent person will be in attendance to pack, ship or cart the goods.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting, in part, of parlor suites, etageres, Voltaires, rockers, easy and other chairs, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, enameled chamber suites, extension tables, mattresses, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Housekeepers and others will find this sale worthy of their attention, as this is the largest and most recherche assortment ever offered at public sale. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms No. 4 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
GEO. NICHOLS WILL HOLD REGULAR auction sales during the season on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, of new and elegant household and office furniture of all descriptions. Second-hand furniture and other merchandise designed for public sale on the regular days must be sent to the Salesrooms at least one day previous to said sale. Terms cash, except by special contract. The Catalogue for TUESDAY, Aug. 31, embraces a full assortment of furniture, carpeting, oilcloths, parlor suites, mirrors, oil paintings, rugs, cutlery, silver plated, china and glass ware, sofas, couches and hall stands, office furniture, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, all the furniture in the private residence No. 145 West 24th st., near 7th av., consisting of suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet, 7 octave rosewood pianoforte, pearl inlaid, etageres, centre and side tables mirrors, paintings, vases, carpets, &c.; dining-room extension table, buffet arm chairs, &c.; dinner and tea sets, cutlery, fine cut-glass ware, silver-plated casters, forks, spoons, &c. Bedrooms—rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, sofas, rockers, chairs, mirrors, carpets, clocks, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Sale to commence at 2½ o'clock.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
The sale of Furniture, Piano-Forte, Paintings, &c., takes place THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 Cortlandt-st.
For particulars see *Herald.*

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st., consisting in part of ten suites of parlor furniture in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth, of beautiful designs and superior workmanship, chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany enameled and oak, dining room suites library and office furniture well assorted, Turkish easy chairs, rockers toilet sets, vases, clocks, plated ware, paillasses, mattresses, &c., offering a very complete assortment of most articles necessary for genteel housekeeping, and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is positive.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at No. 152 8th-av., for cash, by order of assignees, the entire stock of hardware, cutlery, &c., contained in the store; also, a lot of iron and steel; also, one large platform scale for weighing iron, one smaller one; also, the shelving, counters, desk, glass, &c.; also, one business wagon. Catalogues now ready.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., the following articles of English sterling silver: one fish knife and two gravy spoons, 2 gravy ladles, 4 table spoons, 1 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons; also, 2 gold watches and chains, 1 pair cuff-pins, 1 diamond ring, 1 enameled do., 1 ruby do., 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil case. By order, VAN WAGONER & BREED, attorneys for Matilda Walsh.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China, &c., TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a large and choice stock, just landed; all kinds of white granite, blue and common ware. Sales at this store are peremptory of all offered. Call and see.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 158 Broadway, in addition to articles above enumerated, an invoice of superior double and single-barrel guns, of the best English manufacture.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron; 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 235 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH, situated in [illegible]. Apply to No. 182 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
[illegible] was constantly [illegible] guished Oculist during a long [illegible] may be confidently relied upon [illegible] that can be used. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professor Gamgee, and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of his Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., [illegible] Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, or by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 8 in the evening.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES, IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. Hunter's Vade Mecum gives Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of fine plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans in this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He cures more young men, from destruction, every [illegible] than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. Hunter, where the disease has been driven into the [illegible] quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and [illegible] and emaciation. Strictures.—Dr. Hunter has a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. A word to the wise is sufficient.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. [illegible] some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 33 Mercer-st., [illegible] opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised [illegible] cines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. [illegible] Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large cases, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparation. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 8 P. M., at 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical illustrations of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of the case. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of vigor which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable, stimulating the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner, &c. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 202 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure. his Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Office, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.
Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed to all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies private circulars sent per letter free except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.—THE Liberal terms on which Dr. HARTLEY attends persons suffering from disease of the Ear, will only continue thirty days. Those requiring his services, had better make an early call. Residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place. Attendance each morning.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT N. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of N. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT, JEREMIAH S. LORD, } Executors.
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 62 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
MARIA R. NITCHIE, SANFORD COBB, Jr., } Administrators.
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER late of Keyport, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER, Administratrix.
je1-law6mTu*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked City cured Hams.....12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....7½c. to 8¼c.
Smoked Bacon.....10½c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats ½c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

Brooklyn City.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION—INVITATION TO ATTEND CHURCH ACCEPTED.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President HALSEY in the Chair. The special object of the meeting was to receive a communication from the Water Commissioners, which was presented and read as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

[illegible] The Board of Water Commissioners respectfully represent to your honorable body that the existing contract for supplying the city with water provides that all the water east of Baisley's Pond shall be brought from its sources to the easterly terminus of the conduit at Jamaica Creek, in an open canal about 10 miles in length, with no other protection to its bottom and sides than that afforded by a lining of clay; that although it is possible so to construct it as to temporarily answer the purpose, [illegible] experience since the commencement of the construction of the canal, has served to convince [illegible] that it can never be made an enduring work, [illegible] which can ever give any satisfaction, nor reflect any credit upon the contractor or the city, while the [illegible] of its maintenance will probably far exceed [illegible] upon the difference between its cost, and [illegible] more permanent structure. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] plans and suggestions have from time to time been made, with the object of accomplishing [illegible] desirable change, which have finally resulted in Messrs. WELLES & Co. submitting the plan [illegible] to be proposed, which is to construct a [illegible] brick aqueduct, eight inches thick, similar to the Cochituate or Boston Aqueduct, being a [illegible] from that now constructing, and yet one which, from the nature of the soil over which it [illegible] is believed can be made of a perfect and [illegible] character, and fully capable at all times and [illegible] circumstances, of conveying the quantity [illegible] now contracted for, and a much larger quantity, by raising the sources of supply at the easterly [illegible] and increasing the rapidity of its flow.

The [illegible] working of the Cochituate or Boston [illegible] may be cited as proof of the sufficiency [illegible] proposed, for the purposes for which [illegible].

[illegible] is of brick, of eight inches thickness, or [illegible] with the small end upward, originally constructed to convey some eight or nine millions of gallons daily, but now delivering fifteen or sixteen [illegible] daily, by means of the increased velocity [illegible] by giving it an increased head, and this is [illegible] through a very rocky and uneven country, constructed alternately in embankment and excavation—[illegible] calculated severely to test its strength; while, on the contrary, the Brooklyn works will have a regular and uniform sand foundation, always in excavation, thus securing the best possible bearing, and insuring their durability.

The several dimensions of the proposed aqueduct will be as follows:

From L. Cornell's Pond to P. Cornell's, 18,200 feet, int. diam. [illegible]

[illegible] Pond .... 10,200 feet, int. diam. 6½ ft.
[illegible] Pond .... 5,100 feet, int. diam. 7¼ ft.
Thence to Jamaica Creek .... 8,200 feet, int. diam. 7½ ft.

The branch canals leading from the several ponds to the main line, as provided in the existing contract, also to be changed to aqueducts of a like character, and similar to that already built from Baisley's Pond to the main conduit; each being of such capacity as fully to enable it to carry the amount derivable from the source with which it connects, thus bringing the entire supply through covered aqueducts of brick masonry, secure against breaches, frost and snow, as well as the danger of the quality of the water becoming injured from animal and vegetable impurities being thrown or blown into it.

The difference of cost between the canals as contracted for, and the proposed aqueducts, has been estimated by the Contractors at $114,972, and by the Engineer at $140,281, a very small difference in a work of this magnitude. In view, however, of the reduced price of material and labor, the advantage of having on hand all the necessary force and machinery requisite for the work, as well as a laudable desire on their part to sustain a well-earned reputation, as Contractors, the Messrs. WELLES have agreed to make this change for the sum of $110,000, in addition to their contract price, the work all to be done according to the plans and specifications to be made by the Engineer, and subject to his approval, they guaranteeing the perfection and sufficiency of the work in all its parts.

On submitting these propositions, however, to the Engineer, he recommends that the bottom of the 18,200 feet of the proposed work which is required to be of 7¼ and 7½ feet diameter, should be 12 inches thick, instead of 8, in order to render it more substantial and secure; this would increase the cost by about $25,000, making an aggregate increase over the contract price of $135,000. He is unwilling to recommend the work without this addition.

The Commissioners have thoroughly examined, and carefully considered, all the various unfinished portions of the work, with the view of making such reductions in their cost as to cover the expenses of the proposed change, but they find that such reduction would so far mar the beauty and harmony of the work, that it should, if possible, be avoided; and believing this to be a favorable opportunity for getting rid of the canal—which, from its very nature, must always be objectionable—and of securing in its stead a work of a perfect and enduring character, at a comparatively small increase of cost, the Commissioners feel constrained to ask your Honorable Body to confer upon them the authority to incur this additional expense.

They would respectfully urge upon your honorable body the importance of immediate action in the matter, as if the proposed change is to be made, the work on the Canal should cease, and immediate measures be taken to commence the construction of the conduit, as that must be completed as far as P. CORNELL'S Pond the coming Fall to insure the delivery of ten millions of gallons of water per day into the City, as contemplated in the contract.

In conclusion, the Commissioners would respectfully report, that while the work under their charge has not at all times been prosecuted with the dispatch they could have desired, they still feel that it is possible for the contractors to deliver the first supply in the City during the coming Fall, if they make the necessary exertion to do so, which we believe they will.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 30, 1858.

JOHN H. PRENTICE,
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
WM. WALL,
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
DANIEL VAN VOORHIS,
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
} Commissioners.

JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

The communication was referred to the Water Committee, with directions to report two weeks hence.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

Alderman MCNAMEE moved to reconsider the action taken at a previous special meeting appropriating $[illegible] for expense of authorities in attending the cable celebration in New-York. Carried. He then moved that $[illegible] be appropriated to illuminate the City Hall on the evening of Sept. 1, and to pay the expenses of the Committee of Arrangements attending the New-York Cable celebration.

Alderman GREEN moved as a substitute that $250 be appropriated.

Alderman MANEES moved that the Board of Education be requested to give the Public School children a holiday on the 1st of September. This was accepted, and, with Alderman GREEN'S motion, adopted.

A resolution, offered by Alderman MCNAMEE, requesting the citizens to illuminate their stores and dwellings on the evening of Sept. 1 in honor of the laying of the cable, was adopted.

Alderman DOUGLASS presented the following:

TRINITY CHURCH, Aug. 24, 1858.

DEAR SIR: A general desire has been expressed that the celebration on the 1st of September of the laying of the Atlantic Cable should be marked by a special service at Trinity Church. In accordance with this wish the Rector has authorized the undersigned, with the sanction of the vestry, to make the arrangements for a service to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 1, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

Your attendance is respectfully requested.

FREDERICK OGILBY,
Assistant Minister of Trinity Church.

NOTE.—Room No. 8 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, is assigned for the place of meeting for the Brooklyn authorities, and they will there join the New-York authorities in front of the same, and march to the Church, where seats will be reserved. A general attendance is requested at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The invitation was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH—YELLOW FEVER CASES.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday to take some action relative to the yellow fever. The Health Officer reported two cases of yellow fever in Amity-street. These were both lightermen, and they had been employed in lightering goods from vessels in Quarantine. Both of the patients had been taken to the Flatbush Hospital.

In connection with this subject, the following preamble and resolution were presented and adopted:

Whereas, Believing from report to us by the Health Officer, that by communication with lighters and otherwise danger exists of the communication of disease from infected vessels detained at Quarantine. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board order and direct that all persons attached to any lighter, barge or store where in goods are lightered or stored from vessels at Quarantine, shall remain attached to such lighter or barge, or reside in such store, or some dwelling in the immediate vicinity, under the direction of the Health Officer, and at no time leave the same for at least ten days after such goods shall have been discharged, without first obtaining a permit in writing from said Health Officer.

The Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn News.

ALTERNATIVE MANDAMUS GRANTED.—Some months ago, Col. C. J. JACK, the indefatigable independent People's Candidate for Congress, appeared as counsel in several liquor cases arising under a section of the Police Law, and beat the State. He applied to the State for his fees, as provided by Statute where the State is beaten, when the Comptroller refused to certify his account. In this emergency, Col. JACK applied to Judge STRONG for a peremptory mandamus. Yesterday an alternative mandamus was granted.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES CLIFFORD, an employee of the Long Island Railroad Company, was so severely injured that he cannot recover. He was crushed between two cars while attempting to couple them in the Atlantic-street Dépôt. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. MARGARET MALLOY, in New-Lotts, who died suddenly in an apoplectic fit. A verdict was so rendered.

Coroner REDDING also held an inquest in the County Jail, on the body of JAMES MASSIN, who died from delirium tremens.

Obituary.

M. de LOMONOSOFF, late Russian Minister at the Hague, has recently died. When a young man, M. de LOMONOSOFF was Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington.

General Tarrant, a pioneer of Texas, died recently. He was one of the members of the Annexation Convention that met at Austin on the 4th of July, 1845, and a member of the Convention that met at Austin on the 27th of August, to frame the Constitution of the State. Since that time he has been a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Jeremiah Winslow, one of the principal shipowners of Havre, has just died in that city, aged 79. He was an American by birth, but established himself at Havre in 1804, and became a naturalized Frenchman. He occupied himself partly with the whale fishery.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ULSTER COUNTY—TWO LADIES KILLED.—A destructive tornado visited a few towns in Ulster County, last Wednesday, tearing up and destroying everything in its course, blowing down trees, fences and even dwellings, and in one of these dwellings were a number of persons, who were crushed by the falling building, killing three and seriously wounding three others. It appears that it made its first appearance at Dewittville, continuing westward in the direction of Smithville, five miles distant. At Dewittville the tornado left a terrible mark as it passed on its destructive course. The houses of Mr. J. SMITH and Mr. HOYT were blown down. There was no one in the former, Mrs. HOYT and her three children being on a visit at the house of Mrs. SMITH. Mrs. HOYT was instantly killed and Mrs. SMITH so badly injured that she died in a few hours. A lady named Mrs. HORNBECK, who was also in the house, was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The three children of Mrs. HOYT were also badly injured. Mr. SMITH was in the City at the time of the accident. The tornado passed on its course towards Smithville, but whether any more lives were lost or property destroyed we do not learn.

[Advertisement.]

American Board.

Mark Hopkins, D. D., L.L. D., President of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

As the large and influential corporation over which you preside is soon to hold its annual meeting at Detroit, permit me to call your attention to a GREAT DELINQUENCY, in the hope that official action will be taken to remedy it. The organs of the Board have voluntarily and freely spoken against privateering war, dueling and intemperance, and in approbation of colonization, the rights of the Indians, and the claims of the Lord's day; and after much urgency on the part of friends of freedom and the slave, the Board did, some years since, speak of the "wickedness," "the disastrous moral and social influences which Slavery exerts" upon the Indian missions, and of "the wrongfulness and evil tendencies of slaveholding." But the Board has, for many years, refused, though repeatedly remonstrated with on the subject, to admit or affirm the principle that slaveholding is a practice which is not to be allowed in the Christian Church—that the practice of hiring slaves of their owners to do the work of the mission should be forbidden—and that on the reception of members to the mission churches slaveholding should be considered *prima facie* evidence against the piety of the candidates applying for admission into the Church.

Is it not time, Sir, for the Board to utter its voice, emphatically, against the STUPENDOUS WRONG of American Slavery, and to take prompt and efficacious measures to clear itself from all complicity with the *accursed thing? Can the Board, at its approaching* meeting, do anything more acceptable to the great head of the Church, or more advantageous to the cause of missions? It has already declared that it "can sustain no relation to Slavery which implies approbation of the system," and yet sustains missionaries in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations who admit slaveholders into the Churches as Christians in good and regular standing, thus, "before all Israel, and before the Sun," affording countenance to what one of your own missionaries has called "our country's sin," and which, it is allowed, is one of the greatest obstructions to the conversion of the world. Allow me to refresh your mind, and the merits of the corporate and honorary members of the Board, with facts on the important subject.

1. It has been known that for upwards of thirty-five years Slavery has existed among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, and that the missions of the A. B. C. F. M. have been in different ways connected with it.

2. In 1840, the Board was considered as declaring that slaveholding is not robbery, and not inconsistent with an approved Christian character and standing.

3. In 1842, the attention of the Board was called to the question whether any, and if any, how many of its Missionaries were slaveholders. It then appeared that the Presidential Committee, or officers of the Board, had for six years had a letter in their hands, written by one of their Missionaries, stating the fact of his holding slaves.

4. In 1844, the Board refused, by a formal vote, to entreat all the Missionaries and agents under its patronage to bear a decided testimony against the sin of oppression—to declare that American Slavery is a sin against God, and grossly at variance with all the holy doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion—to take measures to ascertain to what extent Slavery exists in the churches under its patronage, and especially among the Choctaw and other Indian tribes, and take such action as shall speedily remove the evil, or exonerate them and their Missionaries from all the responsibility and guilt of its continuance or toleration.

5. In 1845 there were something more than one hundred and fifty slaves, and as many as thirty-five slaveholders, connected with the mission churches of the Board.

6. In 1848, it appeared that in the Cherokee mission, the whole number of slaveholding members of the churches was 24; in the Choctaw mission, 38—together 62. That in the Cherokee churches there were 23 slaves, and in the Choctaw churches 104—together 127.

7. The Board has refused to adopt a rule that the funds should not be expended in aid of slaveholding missionaries or churches, and that in the matter of instruction, admonition and discipline, it would expect its missionaries to treat slaveholding in the same manner as they should and would drunkenness, gaming, falsehood, &c.

8. After Mr. Secretary TREAT'S report, although the Board characterized the *system* of Slavery as sinful and wicked, it indicated its position and that of its missionaries on principles which it thought would justify the admission of slaveholders to the mission churches. It did not declare the *sinfulness of slaveholding* in practice—it did not declare that the toleration of it in the Indian churches was but temporary—but, in the language of the Boston *Recorder* at the time, so treated "slaveholding that, for aught we can see, it may be perpetuated in the churches unrebuked." The Synod of Cincinnati also thus held the doings of the Board.

9. It is understood that some of the most influential members of the National Council, in the Indian nations, are members of the mission churches. These Councils have passed diabolical enactments against slaves, free people of color, and their friends, one of them being as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever to teach any free negro, or negress, not of Cherokee blood, or any slave belonging to any citizen, or citizens of the Nation, to read or write," under a penalty of $100 to $500, at the discretion of the Court.

10. Mr. TREAT, in his report of 1848, said: "It," referring to the policy of the mission, "does not seem to have been the aim of the brethren to exert any *direct* influence, either by their public or their private teachings, upon the system of Slavery."

11. Mr. TREAT said that, in admitting members to the churches, "they," the missionaries, "did not consider the mere fact of his sustaining this relation," of slaveholder, "a barrier to his admission to the Lord's table;" and, in giving instructions to church members—"the relation of the Christian master to his slave, either as to its lawfulness or its continuance, they have not disturbed; and little has been said to him calling in question the fundamental principles of the system." This, too, while acting under the abominable acts made for its support!

12. The missionaries of the Board among the Indians have made known that they cannot "make it a test of piety, or a condition of admission to the privileges of the church, that a candidate should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder." They also regard it as impossible "to make it a general rule that the separation of parents and children by sale or purchase shall be regarded as a disciplinable offence." *Neither do they say that it should be in any case.*

13. The Rev. J. C. STRONG, formerly a missionary of the Board in the Choctaw nation, of whom Mr. KINGSBURY, the oldest missionary there, has said, "There is no missionary in the nation who has a greater influence with the Indians," has published to the world that he abandoned his field of labor because he saw the "system of Slavery gaining strength and consolidating itself in proportion to the advancement of the people in Christianity and [illegible], no influence whatever exerted by the mission to retard the accelerated increase of it."

It is now ten years since the Prudential Committee addressed their letter of instruction to the Choctaw and Cherokee missions. They said: "This institution (Slavery) has its moral relations. Go where you may, and do what you will, in your own appropriate work, it lies directly across your path. It is an anti-Christian system, and hence you have a right to deal with it accordingly. True, it is regulated by law; but it does not, for this reason, lose its moral relations. We cannot forbear an allusion to the exceeding desirableness of your pursuing such a course as shall deliver the (mission) churches from all connection with Slavery."

Notwithstanding, it does not appear that anything has been done by the missionaries to deliver their churches from "all connection with Slavery," or that the Prudential Committee or Board have done anything to enforce their instructions to the missionaries. Is it because the opposition of the Pro-Slavery secular press, aided by the Pro-Slavery religious press, to the principles of the letter of the Prudential Committee, induced them to disavow the authoritative character that had been attributed to it? Is it because the Board itself has neutralized the instructions of the Prudential Committee by its declarations at subsequent annual meetings?

Mr. Secretary WOOD visited the Indian missions in 1855. He drew up a set of resolutions embodying, as he believed, the sentiments of the Prudential Committee, on various subjects, that of Slavery included, and they seemed to be satisfactory to the missionaries; but it does not appear that either Mr. WOOD, or the missionaries, have done anything to carry out the instructions of the Committee respecting "the exceeding desirableness of (their) pursuing such a course as shall deliver the (mission) churches from all connection with Slavery." Is it because these instructions were merely *advisory*? The truth is, the Committee expressed only "the exceeding *desirableness*" of delivering the churches from all connection with Slavery, and left it to the missionaries to do in the premises just what they chose.

It does not appear that they have done anything effectually. Slaveholders still remain church members "in good and regular standing." Not one has been disciplined, so far as the Christian community know. Parents are separated from their children by purchase and sale. Slaves are hired of their masters to do mission work and their masters receive the pay. Church members buy and sell church members. No slaveholder has been refused admission into the mission church simply for being a slaveholder. It is not considered a test of piety that a candidate for church membership should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder. In fact, things go on much as they did before Mr. TREAT made his report, before the Presidential Committee gave their instructions, before Mr. WOOD and the Missionaries agreed upon a set of resolutions.

The declarations of the Board against "the *system of Slavery*" seem to have been merely *vox et praeterea nihil*, for in 1857, they say—in allusion to the missionaries at the Indian nations—without any reference to the Slavery question. "We cannot too highly appreciate the perseverance, the faithfulness and the cheerful and self-denying labors of our missionaries." The instructions of the Prudential Committee appear to have been disregarded. The Committee themselves weakened their force, and the Board weakened them still more by refusing to indorse them. Meantime, the poor Indian is allowed to believe that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ tolerates slaveholding—the separation by sale of parents and children—the admission of "menthieves" into Christian churches—and the nameless atrocities connected with the heathenish system and practice!

And this is not all. Efforts are making to introduce into the Union a new State that will include the Choctaw and Cherokee nations. The State will, it is supposed, be a Slave State. Will not the responsibility rest, in no small degree, upon the missionaries and the Board? The people in that region have been taught that slaveholding was allowed by Christ and the Apostles, and could be tolerated in the American Church. The missionaries have thus taught and acted, and the Board has permitted it. How long shall Christianity be thus dishonored? How long shall such an example be exhibited before heathen nations? How long shall the cry of the slaves at the India missions ascend to Heaven, "How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood?"

In view of these statements, allow me, Sir, as a friend of missions, as an American citizen and Christian, who feels for the character of his country and its precious institutions, and the honor of Christianity, to entreat you to signalize your introduction into the distinguished office you hold, by coalescing with the members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to wipe away the stigma that rests upon the Board, and the cause of Missions, on account of its complicity with American Slavery, by some explicit and authoritative act, at the approaching meeting at Detroit, that will show to the world that the Board will henceforth sustain no mission that is not on the "Lord's side" against American Slavery.

Respectfully, yours,
LEWIS TAPPAN.

[Advertisement.]

PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY ON THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 1, IN HONOR OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Joint Committee on the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration having accepted my offer to furnish a gratuitous exhibition of fireworks on Wednesday next, I hereby respectfully inform the public that I will give my first public display in this City on the evening of the above day in front of the City Hall.

The programme will be published in the papers of Tuesday next.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1858. No. 62 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

OCEAN TELEGRAPH!
BRANDRETH'S PILLS!
BOTH IMPORTANT!

But what is news to the sick? what to the dead? Therefore, Brandreth's Pills are most important, for they restore health and save life. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold, also, everywhere at 25 cents and 13 cents per box, plain and sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.

Dépôt is removed from No. 68 Barclay-street to No. 410 Broadway, near Canal-street, where all orders will be promptly attended to by

G. W. WESTON & Co., or
G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 30.

[illegible],000	Ohio St 6s '60	101⅝	400	Erie Railroad	18⅝
[illegible],000	Tenn. 6s '90	91⅜	150	do s10	18⅜
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅝	150	do b10	18⅝
[illegible],000	do s30	84⅝	12	do	18⅝
3,000	do	84⅝	200	do s60	18
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	50	do s30	18⅛
2,000	Erie R. 3d m. bs.	90	100	Ill. Central R c	71⅞
2,000	Erie R. con. bs. '71	39⅝	50	Reading R.R. c	48⅞
1,000	Mich. Cen. R.R. 8 pr. ct. S. F. con. bs.	96⅝	125	do c	49
			210	do b60	49
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bds	91⅜	200	do s60	48⅞
11,000	L.C.&M.L.G. bds	24⅝	15	Mich. Cen. R. R.	59⅞
5,000	do	24⅜	18	do	59⅞
10,000	do	24⅛	120	Mich. So.&N.In.R.	24⅝
8,000	M.S. 2d mtge. bds	50	100	do s30	24⅜
2,500	do	49⅞	100	do	24⅝
11	Metropolitan Bank	107⅛	100	do ....btw	24⅝
26	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18⅛	450	do b60	24⅞
15	do	18⅛	200	do c	24⅝
[illegible]	Peoples' Bank	99⅝	132	Mich. S. & N. I. g.t.	46
15	Park Bank	102⅛	50	Gal. & Chic. R. b60	84⅝
177	Pacific Mail St. Co	89	15	do	85
50	do s30	88⅝	100	do s30	84⅜
30	do	88⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. b60	35⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s30	80	100	do	35⅝
245	do	80⅛	150	C. & R. I. R. b3	74⅛
100	do b60	80⅝	140	do	74⅜
13	do	80⅜	150	do b3	74⅜
[illegible]	do	80⅜	100	do b30	74⅜
[illegible]	do b60	80⅝	150	do b60	74⅝
50	do s30	80⅛	100	Canton Company	20
100	do s60	80	200	Gardiner Gold Co.	¼
[illegible]	do b30	80⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. St. 7s new b90	84	200	Reading R. R.	49
10,000	Mo. State 6s s60	84⅝	100	do	49⅛
2,000	do	84⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R. R. b30	60
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	91⅜	[illegible]	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	74⅝
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	24⅛	[illegible]	do b60	74⅞
[illegible]	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	88⅝	[illegible]	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	24⅝
[illegible]	do	89	[illegible]	do b10	24⅝
[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.	75⅛	[illegible]	do s10	24⅝
[illegible]	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18⅛	100	do s3	24⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	80⅛	[illegible]	M.S.&N.In. pref. st.	46
[illegible]	do	80⅜	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. R.	77⅛
[illegible]	Erie R. R. s30	18	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	84⅝
[illegible]	do	18⅛	[illegible]	do	84⅝
[illegible]	do	18⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	35⅛
200	do b60	18⅛	[illegible]	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible] F. I. Co.	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Brooklyn G. L. Co.	101
4,000	Mem. City [illegible]	75	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	67½	25	Exchange F. I. Co.	94¾
[illegible]	Watert'n City [illegible]	21	100	East Riv. F. Ins. Co.	88
[illegible]	Nash. & Ch. R. [illegible]	68½	100	Williamsb'g Gas Co.	60½
	8 Notes of L. E. Glate for $664 51 each	$30	25	Knickerb'r F. I. Co.	128¾
			22	Beekman F. I. Co.	107½
4	Amer. Exch. Bk.	103½	10	do	106
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank	106	25	Niagara F. I. Co.	127
20	Metrop'n Bank	108	25	Equitable F. I. Co.	147
20	[illegible] Bank	103	25	Pacific M. I. Co.	94¾
20	Commonwealth Bk.	96	20	Harmony F. I. Co.	94½
40	People's Bank	99¾	25	Union Ferry Co.	19¼
20	Arctic F. I. Co.	100	25	Lenox Ins. Co.	90½
10	New World F. I. C.	98	5	Goodhue F. I. Co.	90¾
10	Phenix F. I. Co.	140½	5	do	99½
8	do	140	20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	99½
10	Home F. I. Co.	148½	10	City Fire Ins. Co.	170
6	do	140	2	Columbia Ins. Co.	90½
8	Mich. Co. Gas Co.	46	7	Home Fire Ins. Co.	156½
100	Continental Bank	97	30	Bowery Fire I. Co.	173
75	Mercantile Bank	120	40	Stonington R. R.	48
17	Secur. F. I. Co.	109	10	United S. F. I. Co.	139
10	Phenix Bank	138	10	do	139½
30	Gt. W. Mar. I. Co.	115	40	Wash. F. I. Co.	140
20	Resolute F. I. Co.	104½	10	Humb't F. I. Co.	93
10	do	105	20	Amer. Coal Co.	31½

MONDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Aug. 28, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Aug. 21:

Increase in Loans	$[illegible]
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	[illegible]

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, and also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 29, 1857.	Aug. 21, 1858.	Aug. 28, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	116,588,910	126,064,496	126,368,231
Specie	9,241,376	27,817,009	28,249,507
Circulation	8,671,060	7,467,367	7,480,684
Gross Deposits	84,912,066	103,928,178	104,609,656
Exchanged	23,222,084	16,209,036	15,449,678
Undrawn	69,466,602	87,720,140	89,159,980
In Sub-Treasury	12,426,536	13,418,098	13,739,039

The Specie line turns out nearly twenty-eight millions, about the figure anticipated on the Street, and this, exclusive of the California remittance of $1,434,000, which will give the average of the new week full $29,000,000 to start with. A number of the Banks have run down their Loans, and the aggregate line averages less by $283,805 than last week. The Deposits apparently run down $1,439,040, after deducting the clearances of the week. The Southern and Western Banks are gradually reducing their balances, as usual toward the close of the Summer.

The Money Market to-day is without change in rates and generally dull in movement. The Brokers are getting money on call at 3@4 ℔ cent., and on prime short paper 4@5 ℔ cent. The longer date bills are in less favor at bank, and the terms made on 4@6 months range from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., according to the classification of the makers. An extra demand for Exchange for Havana account this morning, stiffened the rate on London to 109⅜@109½ ℔ cent. sales, and the closing quotation this afternoon is 109½@109¾ ℔ cent. On Paris there is no change, 5.12½@5.11¼.

The reaction in favor of the Stock Market, noticed at the close of last week, continued to-day, and prices were even stronger than on Saturday, until near the close of the second session of the Brokers, when New-York Central lost ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. from the top rate of the day, and one or two other Stocks left off a fraction weaker. In addition to the printed list, there were some considerable Street sales of Central and Galena between the sessions of the Board, at 80⅛@¼ for the first, and 85, buyer 30 days, for Galena. The last bid for Central in the afternoon was 80⅛, the same as on Saturday; Reading left off ⅛ better, selling at 49⅛ ℔ cent.; Rock Island 74¼@½ ℔ cent.; Toledo 35⅛; Erie 18⅛@¼, steady. The advance in Milwaukee and *Mississippi was partly lost*—sales 18⅛@¼@17⅞ ℔ cent. There was a free business done in Michigan Southern common shares at 24⅝@24⅜@24⅞ cash, and 24⅞, buyer 60 days. The small investment orders continue for Pacific Mail at 88⅝@89, and for Panama, which sold, privately, at 114½@115 ℔ cent. Altogether on the Share list the *Bull* account was rather in the ascendant, though the *short* sellers, as the business of the day advanced, showed more disposition to meet the market. In State Stocks prices were firmer, and in United States Fives some business was done at 103⅛, interest from 1st January. In Railway Bonds the changes are not important. The Michigan Southern second mortgage is now marketable at 50 ℔ cent. The Sinking Funds are worth 68@70 ℔ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants are ⅛ ℔ cent. weaker. The Milwaukee second mortgage 10 ℔ cent. is held for 65@67 ℔ cent.; the Wabash Valley Firsts at 70, and the Delaware and Lackawana at 78@80 ℔ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are scarce at 91½. The general market closed steady.

The *City of Baltimore* screw steamer, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 18, arrived here this morning, with later advices by one day than by Cape Race Telegraph. The English and French funds were firmer. In London money on the Stock Exchange was had at 1½ ℔ cent. In the Discount market the rates were unchanged. In Paris there was some talk of a further reduction of the rate of discount at the Bank of France to 3 ℔ cent. The following is the latest in American Stocks:

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	87 to 84	
Do., do., free land, 1860	78 to 80 xc.	xc.
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	22 to 20 dis.	
Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ cent., '60	85 to 90	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88 xc.	87 xc.
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	90 to 92	
Do., $100 shares	55 to 65	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	23 to 25	
New-York Central, 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	79 to 81	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	67 to 69 xc.	xc.
Do. (Sinking Fund) '75	35 to 40	
Do. Bonds con. 1862	30 to 35	
Do. do. 1871	30 to 35	
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds:		
1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	90 to 92	
2d mort. 6 ℔ ct. sterling	90 to 92	

The London *Times* says of the India Loan just awarded:

"The biddings for the India Loan of £3,579,000 in 4 ℔ cent. debentures, were handed in on Tuesday, and the whole has been taken, with the exception of £398,500. The minimum price fixed by the India House, with the concurrence of the President of the Board of Control and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was, as upon the previous occasion, 97, and the tenders at and above that point amounted to £3,180,500. They ranged from 97 to 99, but are believed to average only about 97¼. Several large lists were made up in the Stock Exchange at, or a little over the minimum. Thus, nearly a sixth of the whole was obtained at 97, and nearly two-thirds at or under 97¼, while the highest price for the remainder was 97¾, with the exception of £70,000 at 98, and £7,000 at 99."

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer: Receipts, $564,768; payments, $1,063,753; balance, $12,919,013. The receipts include $167,000 from Customs. The payments include $33,000 California drafts, and $500,000 sent to New-Orleans.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that:

"The Litchfield Bank, of Litchfield, Conn., was enjoined on Saturday afternoon, on application of Bank Commissioners NOYES and CLARK. Its notes are no longer received by the Suffolk Bank of Boston. The injunction was issued by Judge ELLSWORTH, Hartford, upon the application of the senior Bank Commissioner, who it seems has long been upon the alert in relation to this Bank, and has finally closed its doors. We learn that its circulation in the hands of the people is less than $30,000—it has been nearly $60,000—and for this reduction we are inclined to think the public are indebted to Mr. NOYES. The facts, we hope, will all come out, in order that the public may form their own opinions as to the guilty parties, if it shall prove to have been a bogus concern. Until a hearing is had upon making the injunction perpetual, we are not permitted to state the particular circumstances leading to the application for the injunction."

The Coupons of the Kenosha City Bonds maturing Sept. 1, will be paid at the People's Bank.

The Home Insurance Company, of this City, has increased its capital to $600,000, by a cash subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 28.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Am. am't of Circula'n.	Ave. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$[illegible]	$7,465,912	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	[illegible]	91,000	69,[illegible]	837,[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	917,485	56,386	94,962	369,125
Bk. of America	6,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	102,705	7,082,[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	12,977,570	2,[illegible]	1,975	[illegible]
Bk. of Commw'th	1,[illegible]	131,731	96,[illegible]	974,640
Bk. of New-York	4,510,[illegible]	1,137,[illegible]	237,440	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,[illegible]	282,918	76,213	1,471,917
Bk. of Republic	4,201,013	[illegible]	109,127	4,062,[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	3,671,[illegible]	1,204,410	272,[illegible]	3,462,011
Broadway Bank	2,[illegible]	374,[illegible]	216,115	1,929,[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	39,182	103,[illegible]	286,642
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,[illegible]	201,467	[illegible]	1,176,136
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	61,610	92,[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	2,130,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	370,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	100,940	131,760	[illegible]
City Bank	2,203,[illegible]	[illegible]	14,510	1,[illegible]
Continental Bank	2,401,[illegible]	601,[illegible]	115,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,460,945	317,523	126,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
East River Bank	167,034	30,075	58,333	109,[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,872,[illegible]	[illegible]	119,[illegible]	1,087,123
Greenwich Bank	714,[illegible]	150,051	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	311,911	48,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,373,[illegible]	219,[illegible]	97,[illegible]	818,071
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,587,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	290,111	[illegible]	790,447
Leather Man. Bk	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	5,315,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	216,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	185,307	97,[illegible]	794,[illegible]
Market Bank	1,727,[illegible]	[illegible]	165,131	1,295,[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	204,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Mech. B'g Ass'n	[illegible]	132,[illegible]	47,[illegible]	179,748
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	2,764,760	471,923	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	5,714,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	220,904	4,[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,[illegible]	253,812	129,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,397,101
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,[illegible]	443,[illegible]	99,157	2,[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,[illegible]	158,[illegible]	307,[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	156,131	2,[illegible]

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$126,064,496	Circulation	$7,467,367
Specie	27,817,009	Deposits	103,928,178

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Aug. 21.		Aug. 21.
Amer. Ex. B			
Artisans' Bank	$7,735,638	Manhattan Co.	$5,719,791
Atlantic Bank	972,279	Marine Bank	938,105
Bk. of America	836,434	Market Bank	1,714,995
Bk. of Commerce	6,779,979	Mechanics' Bank	4,682,646
Bk. of Commw'th	12,837,700	Mech. B'g Assoc'n	349,214
Bk. of New-York	1,614,401	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	752,191
Bk. of N. America	4,367,490	Mercantile Bank	2,776,782
Bk. of Republic	1,676,674	Merchants' Bank	5,621,165
Bk. St. New-York	4,541,329	Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,312,140
Broadway Bank	3,539,377	Metropolitan Bank	7,364,797
Bull's Head Bank	2,284,343	Nassau Bank	1,474,921
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	382,423	National Bank	2,383,171
Chatham Bank	1,481,373	N. Y. County Bk.	373,558
Chemical Bank	541,434	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	403,465
Citizens' Bank	2,667,337	N. Y. Exch. Bank	278,480
City Bank	891,866	North River Bank	158,650
Continental Bank	2,216,444	Ocean Bank	1,081,151
Corn Exch. Bank	2,468,294	Oriental Bank	545,385
East River Bank	1,480,426	Pacific Bank	1,626,810
Fulton Bank	192,223	Park Bank	4,044,205
Greenwich Bank	1,875,031	People's Bank	628,228
Grocers' Bank	719,637	Phenix Bank	2,359,569
Hanover Bank	207,800	St. Nicholas Bank	998,128
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,265,891	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,222,279
Irving Bank	2,594,139	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,201,031
Leather Man. Bk.	938,334	Tradesmen's Bank	1,351,502
	2,167,461	Union Bank	2,941,081
Total			$126,368,231

Real Estate....MONDAY, Aug. 30.

Central Park—Lots fronting the Park are still in good demand, and owners not disposed to sell. We have heard of many offers made within the past week—liberal offers too; $6,000 per lot has been repeatedly offered for lots on Fifty-ninth-street, and even as high as $6,500 per lot.

The Park Commissioners are doing wonders towards grading the Park, also in drainage and making the roads; we have no doubt but that within one year a number of fine drives within the Park will have been completed and ready for use. There is a great deal to be seen there now as the work progresses. The Park is visited daily by a great many people, particularly on Sundays. The Sixth-avenue Railroad take a great many persons to and from the Park, as they run all their small cars up now. We might here suggest that a temporary entrance to the Park might be made at the head of Sixth-avenue, as all who go and return in the Sixth-avenue cars are compelled to walk from the cars to Seventh-avenue entrance, and then back to the cars. The present arrangement might suit all visitors who might wish to refresh themselves with lager bier, or what not, at the saloon corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth street, but it does not accommodate the mass. We hope soon to see an entrance made at the termination of the Sixth-avenue.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold six full lots on Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, *three on each street, 375 feet east of Fifth-avenue, in* size 20x102 feet 2 inches each. Seventy-eighth-street is graded, curbed, flagged and sewered, and is 100 feet wide. They were sold for $1,000 per lot—$6,000 for the whole. MAX WEIL was the seller, and A. MICHELBACHER and ISAAC SELIGMAN buyers.

BROWN & NICHOLS, auctioneers, sold Aug. 30, by order Sup. Court, in the case of the Republic Insurance Company, plaintiffs, *vs.* H. NESBIT, T. MARTINE, CHAS. LENT and others, 1 lot on the north side of Twenty-ninth street, 64 feet west of Seventh-avenue, being in size 19 feet by 60 feet, purchased by plaintiff at $2,100. Now, the bare lot is worth that price, and we think there is quite a good brick house on the premises worth from $2,000 to $3,500, and if there is what a burning shame it is that the advertisement did not so state. How easy it would have been and could be in all cases like the above in giving the boundary of the lot, to say with two or three-story brick house thereon as the case may be.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, sold Aug. 30, by order of Court in the case of SARAH M. CLARK *vs.* DANIEL RHODES and MARTHA his wife—and a great many others—all that certain lot known as No. 121 Orchard-street; size 25x87 feet 6 inches; sold to JAMES HOAR for $5,165. On the premises is an old two-story and low basement common brick house; neighborhood plain but decent. We hope our readers will not take it for granted that the advertisement of said sale said anything about the improvements, for it did not; and if the house had been a beautiful brown-stone house instead of the one described, the people would not have been any wiser for all the advertisement would have mentioned.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 30—6 P. M.

The supply of FLOUR offering is better, and in excess of the demand; market easier. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 37½ for good Extra Michigan and Indiana; $5 62½ for choice Extra Southern Ohio and Canadian; $5 62½@$5 75 for double Extras. WHEAT in large supply and holders are firm at prices above the views of buyers; sales 10,000 bushels, at $1 10 for Red Ohio; $1 18@$1 25 for White Michigan and Canada. CORN in large supply and market dull. Buyers are holding back in anticipation of lower rates; holders are not disposed to yield. Sales 40,000 bushels unsound at 64c. RYE nominal, at 70c. BARLEY nominal, at 60c. OATS dull; holders ask 23c; buyers offer 22½c. *Canal Freights*—firmer; Flour, at 38c., Wheat at 11c. and Corn at 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports since Saturday evening*—15,708 bbls. Flour; 148,439 bushels Wheat; 221,750 bushels Corn; 2,009 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports in the same time*—2,246 bbls. Flour; 7,198 bushels Wheat; 38,920 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT lower; sales 20,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 20 for White Indiana and Michigan, including Red Toledo on private terms, but supposed to be $1 12. CORN rather quiet; sales 3,500 bushels Illinois at 75c. *Canal Freights* dull and lower on grain, Wheat 7½c. Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—44,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn; 5,500 bushels Barley; 15,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm, at an advance of 2c. Corn active at 62c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*: 27,000 bushels Corn; 51,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*: 17,000 bushels Corn; 18,000 bushels Wheat. Receipts, 2,300 bbls. Flour; 52,000 bushels Corn; 95,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR firm, but inactive at $5 50. WHEAT active; White, $1 40@$1 42; Red, $1 26@$1 30. CORN declined 2c.@3c.; Yellow, 88c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $18; Hams, 12c@13c.; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. LARD firm at 12c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 27c. WOOL—Sales of 600,000 lbs. at 33c.@42c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio $5 50. WHEAT steady at 75c@80c.; Yellow, 86c.@88c. WHISKY dull at 25c.@26c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $17 50; Bulk Shoulders 6c.@6½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales; the market closing at an advance of ⅛c.; new crop middling, 11¾c. White CORN, 65c. LARD, in barrels, 12c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 30.

FLOUR dull at $4 75 for superfine and $4 90@$5 25 for extra. WHEAT declined 2c. WHISKY 22¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 30.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 24½; Morris Canal, 49½; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 1
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 4
Lady Eglinton	Quebec	Galway	Sept. 4
Alps	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Canada	New-York	Glasgow	Sept. [illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 11
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 11
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Persia	Galway	Boston	Aug. [illegible]
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. [illegible]
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Arabia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible] Gunn, T. W. Berdan—Total, 114, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk—John Wm. Fauquier, C. J. Sinton, [illegible] Grover, T. W. Tiquer, [illegible] Mrs. Saml. Payn and 3 children, [illegible] C. H. Wyche, Mr. C. Twigg, John A. [illegible] Isaac Robinson, S. D. McCreery, [illegible] Bottcher, A. Atkinson, J. H. Gould, F. H. Hays, [illegible] Mayo, James King, Jr., A. Kramer and lady, [illegible] ley, J. M. Mason, lady and 2 children, J. W. [illegible] Carmichael, T. Telfair and lady, Mrs. Randall, [illegible] gan, Miss Jamieson, and 11 in the steerage.

In ship Fidelia, from Liverpool—Dr. Rufus Gilbert.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets.... 6 [illegible] | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 0 25 | Gov. Island.. 1 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 30.

Cleared.

Ships Messenger, Trott, St. Catherines, [illegible] Sons; W. F. Storer, Overlook, New-Orleans, [illegible] Sons; Jas. Titcomb, Dunn, New-Orleans, [illegible]

Bark Inkermann, (Swed.,) Lundström, [illegible] Funck & Meincke; Celia, (Br.,) Dolby, Halifax, [illegible] ton, Bros.; 17th May, (Nor.,) Ditlifsen, Antwerp, [illegible] & Meincke.

Brigs Flying Eagle, Hutchinson, Curaçoa, [illegible] sour; Crawford, Small, Philadelphia, Mayhew, [illegible] & Co.

Schooners Yorktown, Wogton, City Point, J. [illegible] & Co.; Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria, [illegible] Brothers, Davey, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; [illegible] dreth, Philadelphia, J. B. Edwards; [illegible] ner, Washington, N. C., Telfair & Horn; [illegible] Edwards, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; [illegible] annah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Charlotte, [illegible] ing, Plymouth, Geo. Price; Argus, Tucker, [illegible] port, Mayhew, Tabor & Co.

Sloop Lady Fenwick, Post, Middletown, [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br., screw,) Leitch, Liverpool Aug. 18, with mdse. and 160 passengers [illegible] Dale. Aug. 28, passed Br. ship Sir Colin Campbell [illegible] W. 26th, passed a paddle wheel steamer [illegible] the Arago, hence for Southampton. [illegible] ship Gen. [illegible] bound into this port. 30th, the [illegible] Baltimore stopped the engines, and landed a [illegible] dispatch of Cape Race.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, [illegible] mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. [illegible] 28th, off Tybee, bound in, schr. John Scott [illegible] York. 29th, 3 A. M., 10 miles S. W. of [illegible] changed signals with steamship Augusta, bound [illegible] P. M., same day, signalized steamship [illegible] bound S.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah [illegible] mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. [illegible] 8:40 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship [illegible] hence for Savannah.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans [illegible] Key West 23d, via Havana, with passengers to [illegible] Roberts.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, [illegible] mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. [illegible] A. M., off Winter Quarter Shoals, signalized [illegible] Jamestown, hence for Richmond.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with [illegible] Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 3 P. M., [illegible] Hatteras, spoke the yacht Nonpareil, bound S. [illegible] at 5 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship [illegible] Georgia, bound S.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with [illegible] and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Potomac, French, Norfolk [illegible] flour, &c., to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Fidelia, Magill, Liverpool July 21, with mdse. [illegible] 200 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Came [illegible] North Channel, and experienced a great deal of [illegible] westerly winds and calms.

Bark Hermanin Von Brabant, (Brem.,) [illegible] July 8, with mdse. and 200 passengers to [illegible] Ruger. Had 2 births and 1 death.

Bark D. Jex, (new,) Gibbs, Port Jefferson, in [illegible] J. Jex.

Brig Ten Sisters, (Br.,) Bainbridge, New-Castle, [illegible] 16 ds., with shingles to W. W. Merriman.

Brig Kossuth, Jellison, New-Bedford in ballast [illegible] master.

Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Smith, Fort Brown, for [illegible] idence.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. O. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with [illegible] loss to C. Egbert.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Jayne, Alexandria [illegible] coal to A. Quinn, rd.

Schr. Alexander Cooper, [illegible] Virginia [illegible] potatoes.

Schr. Lucretia, Small, [illegible] Boyes & Co.

Schr. Cornelia, Russell, New-Bedford 2 ds. [illegible]

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, [illegible] to E. H. Hemingway.

Schr. J. M. Warren, Chapin, New-Haven, [illegible]

Schr. Suwassett, Hulse, Port Jefferson, in ballast.

Schr. Gilde, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. T. P. Copes, Phillips, Virginia 2 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Pauline, ——, Virginia 3 ds., with wood [illegible]

SAILED—Ship Great Republic, Limeburner, San Francisco—passed Sandy Hook at noon; Adelaide, [illegible] San Francisco.

BELOW—Ship Nicholas Biddle, Evans, Liverpool [illegible] 14, to Robert L. Taylor.—(Reported by telegraph [illegible] Sandy Hook.)

WIND—During the day, from westward.

Memoranda.

The steamship Star of the South, from Savannah, [illegible] anchored at Quarantine last night, came to the [illegible] morning.

The ship Abby Langdon, Hall, of New-York, [illegible] Akyab, bound to Antwerp, ran ashore on [illegible] Aug. 12, and on the 16th remained in a very [illegible] situation; 670 bags of rice had been landed [illegible] tion at Southampton, and other vessels [illegible] wreck, but the ship had 17 feet of water in [illegible] the weather remained good, cargo would be [illegible] damaged state. The ship would be probably [illegible] wreck. The Abby Langdon was 1,036 tons [illegible] in Hallowell, Me., in 1854, classed A 2, and was [illegible] C. C. Duncan & Co., of this City.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 30—Arr. steamer Phineas [illegible] Matthews, Philadelphia; barks Merrimac, [illegible] brigs Rover's Bride, Rhodes, London; [illegible] South, Chapman, Sterne; Robt Reed, Chase, [illegible] Albert Adams, Mayo, Wilmington.

Spoken, &c.

Clyde—fishing schr., of New-York, on [illegible] Aug. 11.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived at Liverpool—Aug. 15, Endymion, [illegible] York; Princess Royal, Independence, E. Ham[illegible] stitution, Holyrood and Maria Greenleaf, from [illegible] leans; Sagamore, from Mobile.

Arrived at Greenock—Aug. 15, Matilda, from [illegible]

Sailed from Liverpool—Aug. 18, Tuscarora, Ph[illegible]

[PER PROPELLER.]

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 15, Adam [illegible] Dover; Ferdinand, at Bremen; 17th, [illegible] Deal; 18th, Union, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 17, Kossuth, [illegible] sea.

Sailed for Boston—Aug. 18, Rambler, from [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

FAYAL, July 30.—The American ship Paul [illegible] from Malaga, for New-York, which was [illegible] Cape St. Mary's June 26, arrived here to-day, [illegible]

CALCUTTA, July 3.—The Manlius, American [illegible] the Aurelius, as before reported,) from Liverpool [illegible] arrived here June 21, grounded on the [illegible] on her way up the river, but was towed off [illegible] and will be docked for examination.

ADELAIDE, N. S. W., June 16.—The Martha [illegible] from Hong Kong, which arrived here on the [illegible] called at Sydney to land 270 coolies, [illegible] the crew was the means of saving [illegible] in that port. The Martha [illegible] lightship, as it is the master's [illegible] risk of losing his crew by taking the ship [illegible] The American bark [illegible] Boston, U. S., with a cargo of lumber.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A [illegible]
[illegible]